The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors of a Misunderstanding in the Cabinet—The Case of Judge Irwin—The Arizona Bill—The Proposed Purchase of Cuba, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

A portion of next week will be set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Rumors are current here to-day of a serious misunderstanding yesterday among some members of the Cabinet, which may lead to the withdrawal of Mr. TOUCEY, growing out of the contract for the machinery of sloop-of-war No. 2, at Philadelphia. NORRIS & BROTHER charge on oath that REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., the successful competitors, were privately informed by the Department of the amounts of the other bids filed, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was finally referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who sustained Secretary TOUCEY, and vindicated the action of his Department.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have been called upon to summon thirty witnesses on behalf of Judge IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, whose conduct is being investigated with a view to his impeachment.

President BUCHANAN denies, orally, that any notification, relating to our foreign policy, has been received from England or France, but has, thus far, failed to respond in writing. The Committee on Foreign Affairs insist on a written answer. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to the resolution of the Senate inquiring whether the Department can be made self-sustaining, says that in no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade or more frequent mails been granted than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they pass seemed fairly entitled to. It is evident by a diminution of the service the self-sustaining of the Department can unquestionably be secured, but it is worthy of much consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal service commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country. The Postmaster-General states that under the postage law of 1845 the revenues and expenditures were about equal. Since the passage of the law of 1851, fixing the present rates, the excess in expenditures has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest, if Congress is determined to make the Department self-sustaining, that the surest means of doing so would be to return to the law of 1845, or five cents postage for distances under, and ten cents for distances over 3,000 miles—hence he favors the passage of a bill introduced into the Senate at a former session. This, together with his suggestive amendment in regard to the mode of inviting proposals for carrying the mails, and substituting postage stamps for the franking privilege, would render the Department self-sustaining in all that relates to its regular and proper operations. Two sets of service were called into existence by reasons of State—one the Pacific, the other the great Overland route to California. The former, after deducting the postages, will cost $376,566 per annum, and the latter, when the Salt Lake line shall be added, $1,500,000, for which there will not probably be sufficient postage revenue to pay.

The House Committee on Territories, to-day, ordered that the bill for the organization of Arizona be reported with the boundaries asked for by the people of the Territory, through their delegate, Lieutenant MOWRY, namely: All the territory south of the parallel of lat. N. 33° 40' from Texas to the Colorado of the West. The bill is exceedingly simple in its provisions, and is probably the shortest territorial bill ever framed. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles, and leaving in New-Mexico about 130,000 population. Arizona will be represented by about 10,000.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill similar to that of Senator SLIDELL'S. It proposes to place in the hands of the President $30,000,000 to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. The vote in favor of the measure was Messrs. Hopkins, Clay, Barksdale, Sickles, Groesbeck and Branch, and against it Messrs. Burlingame, Ritchie, and Boyce. There will be a minority as well as a majority report.

At least twelve or fourteen Republicans in the House will vote for the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, and oppose all efforts to trammel its passage. The present difficulty is to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee on Territories.

The new Senate Hall was lighted up for the first time to-night, and the effect was very fine.

Three mails from New-Orleans and several intermediate points were received this evening, but they bring no news of special importance.

The United States Agricultural Society have re-elected General TIGHLMAN President, and one Vice-President from every State and Territory. B. B. FRENCH was reelected Treasurer, and B. PERLEY POORE, Secretary. The Executive Committee for 1859 is N. Wagner, of New-York; J. McGowen, of Pennsylvania; J. Ware, of Virginia; F. Smyth, of New-Hampshire; J. Merryman, of Maryland; H. Capron, of Illinois, and J. M. Cannon, of Iowa.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CASE OF THE WANDERER—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—COMMODORE STEWART—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The President's Message, received to-day, in answer to Mr. SEWARD'S resolution calling for any official correspondence in possession of the Executive relative to the case of the supposed slaver *Wanderer*, asserts, with much positiveness, that the Government has official information establishing the fact that a cargo of over three hundred negroes *were* landed on the coast of Georgia from that vessel. The President also states that proceedings are in progress for the detection and punishment of the violators of the law against the African Slave-trade.

It will be seen that the Executive message supposes the inquiry of the Senate to have been confined exclusively to the call for correspondence with the Federal officials. Mr. SEWARD, perhaps, so intended it. But I have reason to believe that the State Department is in possession of correspondence with the British Government upon this subject, which certainly was covered by the phraseology of the Senate's call, and to which the President makes no allusion. Would it not be well to pass a resolution specifically calling for this correspondence, if it can be furnished without detriment to the public interest. England has a right to complain if we fail to fulfill our duty in the matter of suppressing the Slave-trade, and it cannot do us any harm to learn how she looks upon our insufficiency in permitting the *Wanderer* to escape our vigilance.

The House occupied a good part of to-day's session in discussing the proposition of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, for the reference of the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs. This is a movement in the right direction towards reform. The several Standing Committees of the House are more competent to judge of the necessity for the various items of proposed appropriations for the Departments of the Government severally committed to their charge than the Committee of Ways and Means can be; and the adoption of Mr. SHERMAN'S motion, or some other founded on the same principle, could hardly fail to result in great saving of time to the House. Mr. GROW to-day suggested, as a modification of the pending proposition, that the various appropriation bills for the Army and Navy, Post-office and Diplomatic service, be hereafter severally matured in, and reported from, the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs, on the Post-office and Foreign Relations, and that they then be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for revision. It makes little difference whether this modification, or Mr. SHERMAN'S original proposition, shall prevail; for either of them would effect the desired purpose. Fortunately the question is not made a party issue in the House, and is likely therefore to be disposed of upon its merits.

The Joint Resolution reported to-day by Senator HALE from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the case of Commodore CHARLES STEWART, will undoubtedly receive the early and nearly unanimous support of Congress. It will be remembered that the Commodore was retired from active service by order of the celebrated Naval Retiring Board, much to his own chagrin, after a long life of distinguished and meritorious service. When the recently sitting Courts of Inquiry were ordered, "Old Ironsides" refused to present his case before them, considering such a process humiliating and intolerable. Accordingly he could not be restored by Executive action. The bill reported to-day by Mr. HALE constitutes a substitute for the proposition to create the grade of Admiral for the benefit of this meritorious and venerable public servant. It creates no new grade, and so is free from all the objections urged against the proposition to create the grade of Admiral. It simply authorizes the President to restore him to the position upon the Active List which he would have occupied except for the action of the Naval Board—basing the restoration in terms, however, upon the Commodore's "distinguished and meritorious services."

Later, more detailed and accurate intelligence from Mexico, confirms the statement that while the Liberal Party is exceedingly anxious to secure the friendship of the United States, and to enter into the closest relations with us, it will under no circumstances consent to sell or alienate an inch of Territory. They are quite ready, however, to give us superior commercial advantages, and to provide means whereby American enterprise may have the same security in Mexico that it has in the United States. The Liberal leaders fully recognize the Continental policy of the United States and have no objection to aid in its establishment.

The pending revolution in Mexico is unlike any ever before initiated in that country. In the first place it has only two parties, while generally there are half-a-dozen. The Liberals gain ground every day in the public sentiment of Mexico. Although they are comparatively without money or arms, and have the regular army against them, volunteers by thousands have flocked to their standard, and they have been able to hold their own against all the wealth and influence of the clergy and privileged classes.

The movement in which ZULOAGA was deposed by ROBLES, seems to have been a personal one against the former, and does not in the least affect the policy of the two parties to the revolution. The dispatch of Commissioners to Vera Cruz will amount to nothing, at least so far as any propositions for the surrender of the Liberal cause are concerned,—for all the Liberals of any note are determined that the Constitution of 1857 shall be maintained in all its provisions, and that the Church property shall be sequestrated. ROBLES cannot consent to this, and the war will go on, unless ROBLES himself sees the policy of yielding to the Constitution. ROBLES has no personal friends, nor the political talent and skill to effect any arrangements against the overpowering sentiments of the mass of the people.

On the other hand JUAREZ does not aspire to any political leadership. He is acting as the representative of a principle,—his position at the head of the Supreme Court, making him the provisional President of the Republic, until an election can be held under the Constitution. The real political and military leaders in the Liberal movement, are Gen. ALVAREZ, SALAS, ITURBIDE, DEGOLLADO and VEGAURRI. ITURBIDE on the whole is the man upon whom all of them are most likely to unite for President. The most perfect harmony exists among them, and they must ultimately break down all opposition.

Gen. ROBLES has many friends in this country, where he has a higher reputation for talents than is accorded him at home, and credit for more influence there than he is able to exert. His blunders, when Minister of War under Gen. ARISTA, and the loss of Vera Cruz while under his charge, when it pronounced for SANTA ANNA, have not improved his standing. The Liberals will not have anything to do with him. It will be remembered that he was not permitted to land recently either at Tampico or Vera Cruz, both of which places were in the hands of the Liberals. The Mexican nation has emphatically indicated its determination not to be ruled by the Conservative party, to which ROBLES belongs.

Since COMONFORT'S treachery, the Liberals have been able to make continual headway—slowly, it is true, but surely—although the clergy and privileged classes have had the army to aid them, and the moral effect of possession of the Capital. The Liberals have accomplished so much by force of public sentiment alone, overpowering the army, and, despite the disadvantage of being without either money or arms. Should an attempt be made to continue to hold the City of Mexico against them, it is asserted that within three months the Liberals will be able to besiege the Capital with 30,000 men, when all the managing talent of ROBLES will be inadequate to enable him to resist the will of the great majority of the people, S.

SENATOR IVERSON'S ATTACK ON GEN. HOUSTON—THE GENERAL'S REPLY—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—A NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Senator IVERSON missed his figure again, in assailing Gen. HOUSTON so virulently yesterday, because the latter had seen fit to make an earnest patriotic Union speech. The Georgia Senator seemed to think it worse than treason for a Texan Senator to stand by the Union, when he himself had given the word of command to march Georgia out of it; so he gave way to a good deal more of excitement upon the subject than the occasion demanded, or than was prudent. He doubtless discovered the fact to day, when the General turned upon him his batteries of sarcastic humor, and exposed the weakness and absurdity of his positions to public ridicule. He will probably be content for a while, hereafter, with carrying in his arms the entire political fortunes of Georgia, leaving to Senator HOUSTON the privilege of representing, in part at least, the State of Texas.

The General embraced the opportunity to-day, to made his intended disclaimer of any aspirations to the Presidency, declaring that if that high position were to be laid at his feet to-morrow by the united action of every political party in the Union, he would not accept it. He announced his purpose of retiring from public life at the end of his present term, and spending the remainder of his days in the quiet and peace of his Southern home. Few men now living have a history so full of romantic incident and strange diversity as that of the hero of San Jacinto. He has been faithful and true in each of the many positions which he has filled; and whatever his foibles and weaknesses, if any, his patriotism and integrity have never been questioned. He will retire from the Senate with the respect and kind feeling of all who have been associated with him.

To-morrow we may expect a vote in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill. The present indications are that it will fail. The Senate is divided sectionally upon this question into three parties—the Northern, Southern and Middle. Each one seems afraid to vote on the pending bill lest his section should not get the Eastern terminus of the road to be made by it, and so each is likely to fail to sustain the bill in any shape that can possibly command the support of either of the other parties. Another secret and unacknowledged cause of the failure of the measure will be the condition of the Treasury. While a decided majority of the Senators will seek to evade the responsibility of killing the bill, there are few of them who really want it passed at all while the public funds are so low. The earnest friends of the Pacific Railroad are beginning to question whether, after all, it will not be necessary to make the measure a sectional one, and seek its success by uniting in favor of a bill specifically selecting the Central or Salt Lake route, and crowding it through regardless of the protests of the South. If the measure is ever to be carried at all it must be by Northern and Northwestern votes. The South never contributes its share of support thereto; as the latter *will not* aid us in carrying a bill that makes no discrimination against that section, upon its face, there would seem to be no reason for hesitating to do without them altogether. The Free States, with Missouri to aid them, are abundantly able to carry the measure, and they might be united, it would seem, upon a bill to make the road over the Central route by name.

It is admitted on all hands, here, that the Government will be compelled to ask Congress for a new loan within the next thirty days. The proposition will be strenuously resisted by the advocates of a modification of the Tariff, who will insist that if money is to be borrowed to carry on the Government, the means must be provided for repaying the loan, by increasing the tariff and bringing it up to a revenue standard. In this struggle it is far from improbable that the session will be wasted, without either measure having been enacted into law. The symptoms of an extra session of Congress to be held sometime next Summer already begin to be very decided.

The bill introduced by Gov. SEWARD to-day for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade is a very rigid one, and can hardly fail to accomplish its purpose if it becomes a law. The bill embraces various measures for checking the many evasions of the present law which are constantly practiced, and then provides for such a fleet of small steamers as will securely guard the Slave Coast. It also makes the necessary provision for meeting and defeating the newly-fledged schemes for reopening the Slave-trade, regardless of the law, relying upon public sentiment in sundry localities of the South to save the criminals from the legal consequences of their crime. S.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

No. 285.—John T. Mason *vs.* Joseph C. Gamble *et al.* Motion to dismiss argued for and against.

No. 39.—George Smith *vs.* Jno. J. Orton. Argument concluded for appellant.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael Nye, Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellee. Adjourned.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, presented a memorial for a line of mail steamers from New-Orleans and Mobile to various ports in the Gulf of Mexico. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays on the resolution to pay $150 for the funeral expenses, and a quarter's salary, of MORTON, the deceased furnace-keeper, and it was carried 33 against 17.

Captain HARTSTEIN was allowed $2,008 extra expenses in the matter of the Arctic discovery bark *Resolute*, by unanimous resolution.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion whether the Senate would take up the bill to make a railroad along Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington City.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the details of all the live oak contracts made for the Navy.

The Pacific Railroad bill coming up as the special order, another discussion arose whether it or the private calendar should be taken. The Yeas and Nays resulted in favor of the former by 34 against 32.

A vote was then taken on Mr. BIGLER'S amendment to limit the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, which was lost; Nays 25, Yeas 19.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, spoke strongly against the bill, after which Mr. WILSON'S amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and for its being built by the General Government, was voted on and lost, 31 against 23.

The bill was debated all day, and overloaded with amendments, and was left in this condition when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Messrs. BIGLER and WILSON offered various modifications, the object of both Senators being to provide for the completion of the mountainous and desert portion of the route, although they differed respecting the details.

In the course of the discussion Mr. DOOLITTLE submitted an amendment providing that any contract made by the President be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL supported Mr. DOOLITTLE'S amendment, insisting that unless some provision was adopted taking from the President the definite selection of the route, the bill could not pass. The enemies of any road had united with a few of its friends and rejected the amendments to limit the line of the road to a central route between the parallels of 34 and 43, thus leaving to the President—not to the contractors, as some supposed—the location of the route. A majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad would never give such discretion to the President after the experience we have had in the location of the Overland Mail route.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, also opposed leaving the location of the route to the President. He did not disguise his opinion that the Pacific Railroad scheme was a magnificent humbug. The President was a clever old gentleman, and could do his own marketing as sensibly as anybody that is going about, but is not endowed by virtue of the Presidency with any extraordinary training quality. In making the contracts, the President might resemble the man who went to Jericho and fell among robbers. It was time this bill was killed outright. It has lived long enough. True it was recommended in the Cincinnati platform, but what of that. That platform was the work of a lot of youngsters who got on a bust and framed it, and it is brought forward as a sort of second Constitution to govern the action of Congress. He, himself, stood a solitary monument to the genius, patriotism, and common sense of the old Whig Party. Like his Texas friend, (Mr. HOUSTON,) he might be a dead corpse, yet he speaketh. The people wanted a mail road. They were moonstruck by the magnificence of the scheme. It was said the Anglo-Saxon blood rebelled against taxation yet we, the most insidiously taxed people on the face of the earth, are crying for the unlimited, illimitable and nonsensical project of building a Railroad thousands of miles through the Indian country. It was the duty of the conservatives of the Senate to turn a deaf ear to these unreasonable cries. He would oppose the project as a greater humbug than the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Doolittle amendment was then adopted.

Thereafter Messrs. Gwin, Davis, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Seward, Wilson, Bigler, Mason, Sebastian, Cameron, Mallory and others took part in the debate.

Finally a motion by Mr. MASON to recommit the bill was lost, by 29 against 23, and another by Mr. TOOMBS to lay it on the table was also lost by 29 against 27.

The Senate then discussed for an hour a proposal to adjourn till Monday. Mr. BROWN protesting against the waste of time, and Mr. SEBASTIAN indicating that a recess to-morrow would advance the public business.

The discussion ended in the proposal being agreed to, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to furnish a statement of the amount of coal used by the Navy since 1852; what commissions have been paid to coal agents, and by what authority such officers have been appointed.

The Select Committee to investigate the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, was authorized to employ a stenographer; as was also the Committee on Judiciary, to aid in the examination of the charges against Judge IRWIN.

Reports were submitted from various Committees, after which the private calendar was considered.

The Senate resolution, authorizing TOWNSEND HARRIS and his interpreter, Mr. ERSKINE, to receive presents from Queen VICTORIA, was passed. Adjourned.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. B. R. CURTIS, one of the counsel for Lieut. MARIN, appeared before the Judge of Probate to-day and asked for a postponement of the hearing, on account of the engagements of RUFUS CHOATE, his colleague in the case. He also gave notice that the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter would be contested, on the ground that Mr. THORNDIKE was not an inhabitant of Massachusetts.

By arrangement of counsel, W. H. F. GARDNER and W. N. DAVIS were appointed special trustees of the property, pending the legal decision, with satisfactory bonds, which will be fixed by the Court on Monday next. A full hearing of the case was assigned for Friday next.

Detention of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Jan. 14.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North American* will not sail for Liverpool to-morrow, as advertised, as it has been found necessary to take her into the dry dock, to repair the injury she sustained in striking upon the rock off Cape Race. It is hoped that she may be got ready to sail on Saturday of next week.

Death of Captain Van Vechten.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

Captain TUNIS VAN VECHTEN, Jr., died suddenly to-day.

News from Kansas and Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

A special messenger from Governor MEDARY to Governor STEWART, arrived at Jefferson City, yesterday. He reports that MONTGOMERY is fortifying himself near the Missouri line; that United States troops have been sent to that region, and that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible. Six hundred muskets passed through Jefferson City, on Wednesday, for Kansas.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph's on the 10th. The District Court met again on the 17th ult. Much excitement prevailed in reference to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a deaf and dumb boy, and the Saints were charged with foul play in the matter.

News from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived off Tybee, with Havana dates of the 10th. Sugars were quiet, the holidays not having ended. Freights and Exchange were unaltered.

The Slave-trade was active in Cuba; nearly two thousand Africans are reported to have been landed.

There had been extensive smuggling of lard under the guise of potatoes, and an order would be issued soon requiring cargoes to be certified by the Spanish Consuls at their port of departure.

The Savannah and Cuba Telegraph line has been commenced, and will be rapidly extended to Fernandina, through southwestern Georgia and Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Empire City*, with Havana dates of the 10th, has arrived. SUGAR was dull at 9½ rials. Stock in port 27,000 boxes. LARD firm at 17½c. EXCHANGE advancing and STERLING quoted 13¼ premium; New-York 3½ premium.

Further Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Additional advices from Mexico of the 9th inst., state that JUAREZ had refused to listen to the Commissioners from ROBLES.

ZULOAGA, before his fall, had approved the propositions from France and England for a settlement of the Spanish question, and the Spanish authorities had expressed their satisfaction.

The U. S. frigate *Saratoga* was still at Sacrificios.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The only additional news of importance by the *Tennessee* is that there were five French, four Spanish and three English men-of-war vessels at Sacrificios.

The Ship Edward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The ship *Edward*, from Calcutta for Boston, has arrived at Provincetown, with loss of sails, bulwarks stove, plank split, shear started in the fore channels, and leaking badly, and with only four men fit for duty She will be towed to this port.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed at 9 for Liverpool. Weather calm and overcast.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 14.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ultimo, has arrived here. No through or way passengers came with it. The news is of no importance.

The Southern Mail.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 14.

The mails from all points South as late as due are at hand, but they bring no news of interest.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Christie's Quarantine Bill—Its Provisions and Intentions—State Prison Laws—A new License Bill—The Public Printing Contract—To head off Ancient Lobby Agents—Closing the Theatres against unprotected Children—Interesting Projects and Proposals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

Mr. CHRISTIE, of Richmond County, this morning introduced into the Assembly his Quarantine bill. As its provisions are exceedingly important to all your citizens, to Staten Island, Long Island, New-Jersey, and the whole mercantile community, I have prepared an abstract of its several sections:

SECTION 1. Provides that the Quarantine establishment of the State of New-York shall be wholly removed from its present location, to the lower Bay of the port of New-York, below the Narrows. The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners, and in event of the death of any one of them while in commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners shall locate and construct a quuarantine establishment on such lands within the State of New-York or New-Jersey as they may be able to procure, but in no event shall they locate it within —— miles of the main land of either Long Island or Staten Island.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners, after agreeing upon and obtaining such location, shall, if they find it necessary for them to carry out the provisions of this act, immediately cause to be made in the Lower Bay, below the Narrows, such land as may by them be determined to be necessary.

SEC. 4. Vests the right and title acquired by the Commissioners in the people of the State, subject to the control of the Commissioners of Emigration.

SECS. 5 and 6. The Commissioners to give the contracts for making the land, and erecting the structures, wharves, &c., to the lowest bidder, after ample advertisements.

SEC. 7. Authorizes the Commissioners to procure the right from New-Jersey of establishing and maintaining Quarantine, and to pay for this right so much of the moneys appropriated by this act, as the Governor may approve; and the Commissioners must, first of all, make all proper efforts to obtain Sandy Hook for the Quarantine grounds.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners are, in six months after the passage of this act, to sell at public auction all the present Quarantine property on Staten Island.

SEC. 10. Out of the proceeds of this sale, first, to pay mortgages on said property; second, to deposit in the State Treasury a sum sufficient to accomplish the purposes of this act, so far as it may be done; third, to pay to the counties to whom the Commissioners of Emigration are indebted, the sums advanced by them on account of the support of emigrant paupers; fourth, the balance to go to the Treasury.

SEC. 11. Pays for the services of the Commissioners blank sums per diem, and traveling and other expenses.

SEC. 12. Sets aside a blank sum as an appropriation to effect the Quarantine removal, &c.

SEC. 14. Provides that the Quarantine anchorage grounds shall hereafter be below the Narrows and at *least three miles distant* from the main land; that no vessel shall by any officer for any cause be permitted to leave the anchorage while subject to Quarantine. If such vessel leave the anchorage and anchor opposite any town of Long or Staten Island, the Board of Health may cause her removal. The same Board may cause the removal from its town or the destruction of any infected goods; also, the removal from the town of any person coming from a vessel subject to Quarantine.

SEC. 15. Provides for the collection of the expenses that may by a Board of Health be incurred in enforcing the last section.

SEC. 16. After the 1st of April next no person sick with, or who has been exposed to, any pestilential, infectious, or contagious disease, shall be taken or allowed to remain in the present Quarantine grounds in the town of Castleton. If this direction is violated, the Board of Health of Castleton is authorized to remove from the County the persons so received in the Quarantine grounds. And the officer who permits such violation is subjected to a penalty of $1,000, which may be recovered by the Board of Health of Castleton for the use of the town.

SEC. 17. The Mayor and Commissioners of Health of New-York are authorized to provide temporary hospital accommodations for next Summer, if they shall deem it necessary.

SEC. 18 repeals all other laws.

Hoping, in view of late events and fresh facts, that the effort to obtain Sandy Hook may not prove vain, this bill gives to the new Commissioners and to Governor MORGAN ample power to remove Quarantine from Staten Island, and to locate it elsewhere. The important features—the amount of money to be appropriated, the distance from the Long Island and Staten Island shores, within which they are prohibited from placing it—are yet to be filled. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Meanwhile the Senate's concurrent resolutions to send down a Committee from the two Houses, to wait upon the Commissioners and hurry up an early report, lie tabled, and probably will not be called up.

Mr. ABBOTT reported a long bill, drawn in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor, revising and amending the prison laws, guarding the finances and improving the prison discipline, and requiring the annual reports to be made at the end of each fiscal year. There was a long chapter of notices of bills read, and several bills were introduced. Among these was one by Mr. ODYKE regulating the rate of interest on the loan or forbearance of money. It was referred to a Select Committee, although SelectCommittees have not been very popular thus far.

Mr. FARMER introduced one for the erection of a new County, "Highland County," out of Orange and Ulster. Mr. BLISS introduced one to amend the Act to suppress intemperance. It provides that Commissioners of Excise shall be elected annually—that no license shall be granted except upon the petition of fifty freeholders—that the sum paid for a license shall be not less than $50—that all persons to whom license is granted shall give bonds not to violate any of the provisions of the act amended.

Mr. SHAW, to divide the Sixth Judicial District in the City of New-York—a measure which many of your people are exceedingly anxious to accomplish.

Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment of these officers by the Board of Supervisors; they must all be voters in the Ward where they are to serve, and must be able to read and write English. The terms of those elected last Fall terminate on the passage of this act.

The Judiciary Committee were called on to report some plan for the adjustment of difficulties with Gas Light Companies. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the District-Attorney, Register and Sheriff, Clerk and Corporation Attorney of New-York, to report the amount of fees and salary received by them in 1858.

The Comptroller sent in the contract for the legislative printing. It seems fair enough and perfectly straight. It gives the contractors the public printing for two years, and pays for it $100,000; to wit, $40,000 a year for the Assembly printing, and $10,000 for the Senate's. But there is no agreement to bind the documents or cover them, and in that gulche probably lies the rich picking that can be got out of the contract this year. The Legislature, with the contract before them, however, will not be likely to drive far in that direction.

In the Senate to-day the calm was very solacing after yesterday's breeze. Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law. The same Senator has a bill started in relation to escheated lands. It provides that aliens may inherit lands by descent, the same as citizens; and places safeguards around applications made to the Legislature by aliens by providing for certain legal proceedings, by affidavit and otherwise.

Senator ELY introduced a bill to prevent the admission of children unaccompanied by guardians in the New-York theatres. Otherwise the business was small, and the adjournment came early.

To-morrow is Saturday, and yet, strange to say, no member moved to adjourn over till Monday.

The State Military Convention meets next Tuesday in Albany at the City Hall. Wednesday evening the annual address will be delivered by Gen. BENTLEY, of Madison County. The deliberations of this Convention are to be presided over by the distinguished Major-General who represents the Third District of Kings in the Assembly, and is sanguine and hopeful to obtain from the present Legislature authority for the Common Council and the people of Brooklyn to adorn Fort Greene Hill with a $30,000 monument to the martyrs of the Prison Ships. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the adjustment of the claims of the State against the Bank of Orleans.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank, New-York.

To amend the Usury laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act.

By Mr. ELY, to regulate the theatres in New-York

Mr. PURSER introduced a resolution calling upon the State Engineer to report upon the feasibility and expense of doing away with the present lock-gates in the canals, so as to enable boats of 130 feet to be locked through—an increase of forty feet on the present capacity.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Empowering all the Courts of Sessions to hold Courts longer than two weeks, and to authorize certain adjournments.

To amend the existing State Prison law.

To repeal the act allowing parties to be witnesses.

Notice was given by Mr. CHANLER of a bill to repeal the Usury laws, and by Mr. TUTHILL of a bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ODYKE, to provide for the repeal of the Usury laws. It leaves the interest, where not specified, at 7 per cent. Referred to a Special Committee of five.

By Mr. CHRISTIE, for the removal of Quarantine. It authorizes the appointment of three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook.

By Mr. FARNUM, to erect Highland County.

By Mr. SHAW, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. CONKLING, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election Districts in New-York.

Mr. GODARD introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of March. Laid over.

Mr. ODYKE introduced a resolution calling upon the District-Attorney, County Clerk, Register, and Corporation Counsel, of New-York, to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year.

Mr. CHANLER moved to amend and make the resolution general in its application. Laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.—Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to give power to every Criminal Court to enter a *nolle prosequi* on any indictment pending therein, and to enable a defendant to plead, when a demurrer to an indictment is overruled.

THE EQUALIZATION ACT.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to amend the Equalization act, provides that where a person is entitled to receive rent or reserves in any case in fee or for one or more lives, or for a term of years exceeding twenty-one, and chargeable upon any land, he shall return the same to the proper officer, and be assessed therefor as personal estate.

AFTER THE PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to extend the power of Town Collectors, gives power to such collectors to levy upon and sell anywhere within the State, any property now liable to be sold for taxes, belonging to any corporation. The law to apply to taxes already assessed, and yet to be collected against any corporation.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Mr. VAN HORN'S bill to better secure counties against losses by defaulting Treasurers, amends the Revised Statutes so as to provide that every bond given by such officers shall be a lien on all the real estate held jointly or severally by the Treasurer or his sureties within the county at the time of filing such bonds, until all costs and charges against them are fully satisfied.

FRAUDS ON THE CANAL.—Mr. HUTCHINSON'S amendment to the law to prevent frauds on the Canal Revenues, gives power to the Collector, or any of his officers, to seize any boat on which are goods falsely entered, or on which tolls, lower than the law provides, have been paid, and declares such boat forfeited.

THE LICENSE LAW.—Mr. BLISS proposes, by bill, to amend the present laws so that the Commissioners shall hereafter be elected annually instead of appointed; that no petition for a license shall have less than fifty signatures; that $50 shall be the lowest license fee paid; and all persons obtaining licenses shall give bonds not to violate any provisions of the law.

NEW-YORK INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.—Mr. CONKLING'S bill provides that the Board of Supervisors of New-York shall annually, on the 1st of October, appoint three Inspectors of Election and three Canvassers, to serve one year, and shall fill any vacancies at other times. Persons to be eligible must be voters in the Ward, capable of reading and writing the English language. The term of office of all present Inspectors and Canvassers is terminated by the bill.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—The Company formed in Cuba in 1857, under the title of ANT. M. MORA & Co., for constructing a telegraph, and laying a submarine cable to Havana, are now pushing forward their enterprise to completion. The amount of capital to be invested is $800,000, and it is estimated that the entire cost will fall considerably below this amount. The work upon the land line has been fully contracted for, and is in progress from Savannah, Ga., towards Cedar Keys, in Florida. Its course will be as follows:

	Miles.
From Savannah, by the Savannah and Gulf Railroad to Doctor Town	53
Thence to Waynesville, Wayne Co.	30
To Jeffersontown	20
To King's Ferry, St. Mary's River	15
To Callahan Station	17
At which point they meet the Fernandina Railroad, (from the Island of Fernandina, on the Atlantic, to Cedar Keys,)—length of this road	183
Total land line	318

From Cedar Keys south, along the west coast of Florida, a submarine cable will be laid to Key West in a moderate depth, and upon a soft bottom, distance 300 miles. From Key West to Havana the distance direct is some 75 miles, making the total length of the line 693 miles, of which only 375 will consist of submarine cable. Should the line be extended to Tortugas, and thence to Havana, there will be required some one hundred miles more of cable. The first application to the Spanish Government for permission to land a telegraphic cable upon Cuba was made by this Company, and if the concession is made to anybody, they will no doubt receive the grant. They are accordingly acting upon this assurance, and a considerable portion of the line is already completed. It is to be constructed of the very best materials; the wire is galvanized No. 9; the poles, thirty to the mile, of the enduring red cedar of Florida; and the insulators those invented by MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Esq., which are so extensively used upon the Eastern lines of telegraph. As soon as the line is completed to Key West, steamers will be employed to run between that point and Havana, affording direct communication twice a day until the cable is laid, and the connection is made complete. The enterprise is in the hands of parties who have the means to carry it to a successful completion.

Signor Monti, of Harvard College, has contracted to deliver a lecture on "Spiritualism as compared with the superstitions of former times."

KANSAS HISTORY.

Curious Disclosures—Letter from Governor Walker and Mr. Stanton on Election Frauds in Kansas.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our attention has very recently been called to the following letter from BATT JONES, Esq., one of the delegates from Johnson County, in the Territory of Kansas, to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution, one of its most ardent advocates, and also, as will appear from his own statement and the returns, one of the Judges of the election of October, 1857, whose name purports to be affixed to the notorious pretended returns from the precinct of Oxford, in said county:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Upon the returns of an election held at the Oxford precinct, in Johnson County, Kansas, in October, 1857, my name appeared as one of the Judges. *I never put it there, nor consented that any one else should do so.* The first I knew of it was from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*. I might have made this statement sooner, and probably should, but for the persuasion of friends and the excitement which prevailed at the time of the transaction. I did not choose to expose the affair voluntarily at the time, though I should not have hesitated to have done so if I had been called on by any tribunal having jurisdiction of the matter. In September last I communicated the above statement, in substance, to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Westport, Missouri. I came here to ascertain whether it had been received, but was unable to do so. Upon calling upon one of the editors of that paper

NEW BOOKS.

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE; OR, THE GOTH-AMITE ARCADY. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

There has been many a work of art utterly spoiled by the perverse attempts of the artist to accomplish something which the material in which he worked rendered impossible. It is very easy for an architect to build any sort of fantastic chateau that may please his imagination, and transcend the palace of Kubla Khan, while he works in the air; but as soon as he commences his foundations upon the earth he must be content to be restricted by earthy exigencies. Marble, brick and granite have their possibilities, and so have all other materials, and the artist should never attempt to transcend them, as failure is the certain result of so doing

The same considerations apply to writers, who are artists in words, and whose province is limited by certain possibilities, to transcend which entails consequences as certain and as disastrous as for a painter to disregard the laws of perspective, or an architect the law of gravitation. Many a writer of lively imagination, of brilliant descriptive powers, and knowledge of the world, has utterly failed in his efforts, from disregarding the simple rules of his art—from attempting to create an uncreatable object. The Franksteins who might be most successful mechanics, come to grief infallibly when they attempt to make human beings. A watch or a steam-engine is not only an agreeable object to look at, but a most serviceable instrument to mankind; but a man-machine is simply a disgusting object, which offends by its incongruousness, as well as by the useless labor bestowed upon its formation.

The author of *Blonde and Brunette* has a perversely ingenious way of destroying the value of what he writes by attempting to create an impossible production. He has a strong sense of humor, a good descriptive style, a decided love for the beautiful in nature, an almost effeminate instinct for the voluptuousnesses of social life, a knowledge of the world and, a distinct perception of character. He is not lacking in the inventive faculty, and his reading, from which authors draw their stores of illustration, has been extensive;—and with elements like these he ought to be a successful novelist. But, though he has written several works of fiction, which have gained a certain share of attention from the unquestioned ability manifested in them, he has never yet succeeded in touching the popular sympathies. He will persist in making his own ecclesiastical convictions or theological superstitions, the principal objects in whatever he writes. He does not write a story to beguile the imagination of his reader, but to thrust in the face of the reading public his own views of the true road to eternal salvation. We do not quarrel with any author on the score of his religious belief, nor like any one the less for maintaining on all proper occasions the cause of his faith, whatever it may be. But the last place in which an author should obtrude his religious convictions is in a story ostensibly written for the amusement of the general public. In *Blonde and Brunette* the author does this in a manner that is very offensive, and at the same time very ineffective. It is as mildly and as genially done as possible, but by no means ingeniously done, as the motive is very obtrusive. Apart from this consideration, there are a good many other artistic vices which would be sufficient to neutralize the many excellences of *Blonde and Brunette*. Though the author seeks to create an atmosphere of romance and remoteness by investing his scenes and personages with strange names, yet he does not hesitate to introduce in the most familiar manner the name of a well-known New-York family, in a manner which cannot be particularly agreeable to the persons interested. By Gotham every one, of course, knows that New-York is meant; but every one might not discover, unless he were told, that "the Hendrick" means the Hudson; that "Isola Lunga" means Long Island; "Castra Occidentis," Westchester, and "Fiume Oriente," the East River. It is under similar appellations that the familiar localities of New-York and its neighborhood are slightly veiled. The story is very simple, and, apart from the religious predilections of the author, it has no very distinct purpose. A red-headed Roman Catholic Irishman, who has contrived to rise from a shop-boy to the position of clerk in a dry-goods store, marries his employer's pretty daughter, succeeds to the business, and becomes the father of two beautiful girls, Xanthe and Melanie, who are the Blonde and Brunette of the title. When Paddy Blake married his employer's daughter, she was a Negative, or Protestant, and he a Positive, or Papist. But neither was overburdened with sectarian scruples. By going occasionally to a Positive Church with her husband, Mrs. Blake becomes a Positive herself, and one day when he reproached her for being absent from home, she replies, "Why, Paddy, I have been to confession." Mrs. Blake had had a flirtation before her marriage with an elegant young fellow named Tom Tremaine, and when her daughter had grown up, the son of Tom Tremaine had also grown up, and he and his cousin, both of them Negatives, fell in love with the two Blakes, and married them, and settled down very quietly and genteely in splendid mansions in the Fifth-avenue. And so the story ends; but the author intimates that it is only a sequel to another story that may be published hereafter. There is some very good writing, some pretty descriptions, and some genial humor in the work; but, as a novel, or romance, or satire, or sermon, it is unsatisfactory and frivolous. If the author would set himself resolutely to work to write a novel of social life in New-York, and condescend to allow his reader the privilege of thinking as he pleases on religious matters, we are quite confident that he would be successful. No one has ever been able to discover what SHAKESPEARE'S religious "views" were from reading his dramas, and it would not be easy to determine whether WALTER SCOTT were a Catholic or a Protestant from his novels. It is only inferior artists who, for lack of imaginative power have to resort to the expedient of looking in a mirror for a model to paint from.

LORD DUFFERIN'S LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, from whom we have so many choice and wholesome books, have brought us over sea, a breath of the Northern Ocean full of health and spirit, in Lord DUFFERIN'S capital little volume: *A Yacht Voyage in High Latitudes*. Lord DUFFERIN (who sits in the House of Peers by his British title of Baron CLANDEBOYE), though both young and a lord, is, by no means, the "young lord" of the fashionable novels. Under the kid-glove of Belgravia, he carries the iron-sinewed hand of the sea-kings; and recalls in the mingled delicacy and force of his character, as these pages unconsciously paint it, the finest types which first enriched the world with the "grand old name of gentleman." His book bears with it a lesson in every sentence for the young manhood of every country, proving as it does how natural is the alliance between the proudest rectitude of principle and the most genial cordiality of impulse; between the most exquisite elegance of manner and the most masculine directness of feeling. It is as free from affectations of sentiment as from artifices of style; and one is continually charmed in perusing it now with sudden glimpses of the old Sheridan fire and fancy; now with natural touches of the poetic grace which has made the "Irish Emigrant's Lament" a household song all the world over.

The volume is simply the publication of a series of letters written by Lord DUFFERIN to his mother (best known as the Hon. Mrs. BLACKWOOD) and the grand-daughter of BRINDSLEY, during a daring voyage made by him from Scotland, *viâ* Iceland, to Spitzbergen, and thence to Norway, in his trim and staunch little yacht the *Foam*, of eighty tons. The loyal son and the gallant yachtsman are in this simple statement as they are in the spirit of all the book.

Twenty years ago the beautiful Mrs. BLACKWOOD, silver-voiced and a "Sheridan," was the centre of one of the most devoted and admiring circles in London. But no devotion and no admiration which she then received can possibly have equaled for her the charm which breathes from this homage of a son brought to her now in the midst of the circle of younger loveliness in which he moves. Lord DUFFERIN does not pretend to impart half so much information as is really to be found in his book. He writes to his mother of all that he enjoys—of the strange sights and the quaint people he meets with in Iceland; of his crew and their ways; of the wrestle of life among the ice of the Frozen zone; of the kindly Norse-folk and the heroic Saga-lore; and he writes of all in the fashion of an educated enthusiastic gentleman who holds flippancy and pedantry in equal aversion, and avoids them both with an unbought grace beyond the reach of art.

In Iceland our yachtsman stumbled upon Prince NAPOLEON, cruising then in his steamer the *Reine Hortense*, and gave the Prince a dinner among the Geysers which is capitally described; as is also a wonderful dinner given to Lord DUFFERIN himself by the magnates of Rykjavyk, with a Latin speech there made by him in a state of altogether *Sheridanan* inspiration. The Prince took the young Peer in tow for Spitzbergen, but the coal of the steamer threatened to give out, and the *Foam* was left to pursue her adventurous course alone. Wonderfully striking are the scenes she brings us to, amid the frozen wastes about the gigantic Jan Mayen,—and most vigorously are they painted. This is the most valuable part of the book in the way of novelty and descriptive force, but not more interesting than the character-sketches of Wilson and the Jury-skipper and the Doctor on board the yacht, or than the rambles in Iceland. The same graphic power is everywhere present, and everywhere the same bright vitality of thought and feeling. A more healthy and delightful book has not for some time been published, and we shall look with hope for the results of a very different voyage which Lord DUFFERIN is now making with his mother in the waters of the Levant. The *Foam* has been fitted with a screw; but she still bears upon her bow the lovely image of one of England's fairest daughters, and the wife of one of Lord DUFFERIN'S special friends; and under auspices so happy should bring back new treasures from the glorious regions to which her lord has now carried the flag of his gallant Club.

THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; OR, THE LONG VACATION RAMBLE OF A LONDON CLERK. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Author of *Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby* has made too many friends in this country to require an introduction when he presents himself with a story of English rural life in one of the most English and most rural of English counties.

We know his hearty sympathy with all that is sound and manly in character, his robust pleasure in the good world out-of-doors, his thorough-bred scorn of all affectations and sentimentalism; and we are quite sure that whatever he takes the trouble to write about, will be worth the trouble he takes. So that the *Scouring of the White Horse*, just issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, has more than ordinary claims upon our good-will and our attention, notwithstanding the somewhat mystical appearance of the title.

A book about "scouring white horses!" we hear the indignant reader exclaim—"What in the world can such a book have been made for?" Is it a profound theological treatise symbolically dealing with the pale steed of the Apocalypse; or a simple modification of RAREY and YOUATT, interesting to the Turf alone; or a bit of artistic antiquarianism, *apropos* of the horses of the Parthenon frieze? It is none of these things. The white horse it meddles with is a very ancient horse, certainly, and after a sort artistic. He stretches in his long and lumbering gallop with his distraught-looking legs and crane-like neck, where we with our own eyes have beheld him, over near an acre of chalk hill-land in that part of the realm of the West Saxons, known now as the Vale of White Horse in the County of Berks," and the local tradition avers that he was carven there, deep into the close rich turf, a thousand years ago, by order of King ALFRED the Great, to be a token forever of his great Christian English victory over the heathen Danes at Ashdown. This vigorous tradition has been sufficient cause of the frequent "scourings" which the White Horse has received in all these Centuries, and which have preserved him a visible and venerable horse down to these degenerate days of journalism and short memories. These successive "scourings" have been the Olympiads of the Berkshire yeomanry; they have been accompanied with games and sports that have knitted together the honest race in a closer community of feeling, and kept alive that warm local pride of the best kind, which has done so much more than laws or constitutions could to maintain liberty and order wherever the Englishman has planted himself in either hemisphere. For all which reasons, and many more, the "Scouring" of 1857 has been recorded in the pleasant volume before us, by the genial Berkshireman, whom we know as Tom Brown. Americans, of course, can hardly be expected to find in such a book all that glows and moves therein for the folk of the Vale. But the descendants of the Puritans have a special claim on all that concerns the West Country of England, out of which came the strength of the Pilgrim stock; and we all of us find a peculiar and racy pleasure in any living picture of the life of our forefathers and kinsmen over the sea. A living picture of that life we certainly have in this book. The story of the Clerk, on which the historic lore and country scenes of the work are strung, is very slight; hardly, indeed, a story at all, though told in strong vernacular English, and with a genial abundance of sympathetic humor. But the painting of the world into which the author brings us is capital; broad and effective, yet full of delicate strokes and suggestive shades. There is song-writing, too, of the best, in these pages—real song-writing, in which the Berkshire dialect is made to sing itself to melodies instinctively musical, as all popular melodies are. Of course, the author of *Tom Brown*, who firmly believes that preaching of one sort or another is the duty of every man, could not write a book of 300 pages without sermonizing a bit; but the sermon of the "Scouring" comes in by itself, all in one chapter, at the end of the book, where only those who have ears to hear need hear it. Nor must we forget the illustrations which RICHARD DOYLE, once the delight of *Punch*, to which periodical he was lost by his faith in the Pope, and the memorable "inventor" of "Brown, Jones and Robinson." DOYLE'S sketches are Doylesque in the extreme—fanciful, quaint—their drollery dashed with touches of real pathos and picturesque grace.

NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT. A COLLECTION OF MEMORABLE PASSAGES FROM THE DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. WITH A SKETCH OF MR. BEECHER AND THE LECTURE-ROOM. By AUGUSTA MOORE. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

There are many thousands of curious people who will eagerly purchase and peruse this volume, to learn wherein the charm lies of that magical eloquence which attracts such constant crowds of listeners to the "Plymouth Church." But its title promises rather more than the author pretends to perform. Its contents are not passages from the discourses of Mr. BEECHER, for we are distinctly informed in a note that Mr. BEECHER is entirely ignorant of its contents, he having seen neither the copy nor the proof. The "passages" are simply the recollections of a devout listener; and having passed through the alembic of her admiring imagination, it is more than probable that they partake almost as much of the idiosyncracies of the reporter as of the preacher. Miss MOORE states that they were chiefly written during the years 1856–7, and were committed to paper "simply because it was impossible to think of or to write anything else with a mind so fully possessed by the memory of the sermons from which they were taken." The most skillful reporters know how extremely difficult it is to make a report of a speech without the aid of short-hand writing, and how liable they are, even in such cases, to misconceive a speaker's meaning. The readers of this volume should, therefore, in justice to the celebrated preacher from whose oral discourses these notes have been selected by the aid of memory alone, bear constantly in mind the process by which they were procured. But, making all proper allowances for the mistakes of memory, those who have never heard Mr. BEECHER will be enabled to form a very good idea of his pulpit style from reading these "Notes," though it is the manner, the occasion, the voice and the context which impart to them their special value and charm. Miss MOORE is so warm an admirer of Mr. BEECHER, that in her attempt to give a full view of him in the pulpit she produces a very indistinct image by her profusion of indiscriminate epithets. According to Miss MOORE, Mr. BEECHER is "full in flesh;" "his body is elastic as an India-rubber ball, and handled by him with about as much ease as he would toss a ball;" "his face is full and fresh;" "his eyes are large, expressive and blue, *sometimes gray*;" "his forehead is square and broad;" "his forehead is white and high, and shines like a sun-touched mountain;" "his face is red, his eyes dull and half covered with the swollen flesh of the heavy lids;" "there is no brightness to be seen about him;" "he is an unrefined plough-boy, or a butcher in minister's clothes;" "his face assumes all the rich softness of a mezzotint engraving; round, fair, and dimpled;" "it is almost like the angels' faces we have seen in dreams;" "his eyes beam clear and mild—like the eyes of a babe;" "there is no longer a rugged line, or a rough look about him;" "his aspect is altogether noble, beautiful, serene;" "he stands forth as Boanerges, and he is a mountain in a winter storm;" "mingling in his tones are heard reminders of the cataract, and of the crash of thunder, while his flashing eyes and changing features have upon you the effect of lightning, and his gestures represent the rushing wind;" then "you are started into new life by the magic tendencies of tone, silvery sweet;" "he is like a man who has struck his foot so hard against a stone, that to save himself from falling on his face, he needs must run awhile, though every step be upon vipers;" "although he seldom appears to be in much haste, there is always an air of being in a hurry about his clothes and his hair;" "his neck is so short that he never ventures a standing-up collar—probably in consideration of his ears." Though his face, according to Miss MOORE, when turned full upon you, looks a lion's, yet when seen in profile, it is like a sheep's. Those who have never seen Mr. BEECHER will be exceedingly puzzled to form a coherent idea of him from Miss MOORE'S incoherent attempt at delineating his peculiarities of manner and person. To conceive a man looking like a lion and a lamb, an infant and a mountain in a storm, an angel and a butcher boy, requires a very active and powerful imagination.

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES ON LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS. By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, of Brighton. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The most remarkable circumstance about this volume is its republication in this country. It is a collection, chiefly, of addresses of a local character to audiences of workingmen in England; yet do they contain so much that is of universal interest, they are so pure in style and so elevated in thought, that they may be read with nearly as much profit and pleasure on this side of the Atlantic as by the people for whose improvement they were specially intended. Three volumes of sermons by the same author have already found a ready sale in this country.

THE LAND AND THE BOOK. By W. M. THOMSON, D D. HARPER & BROTHERS.

These two volumes, largely and well illustrated with wood engravings, contain the results of a quarter of a century's observations and experiences in the Holy Land by their author, who during that long period, was a faithful missionary in Syria and Palestine. It would not be difficult to point out literary defects in the work, but its solid merits outweigh any little inaccuracies of style. As a book for popular reading, it is altogether the most satisfactory work on the Holy Land that has yet been published.

NEW EDITION OF COOPER'S NOVELS.

Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., of this City, have commenced the publication of a new edition of COOPER'S Novels, the first issue of which is the *Pioneers*. The work is printed in the very best style, and well illustrated by drawings by DARLEY. There are two steel-plate engravings in the *Pioneers* and a considerable number of characteristic wood-cut illustrations and tail-pieces. Booksellers are competent judges of the public demands for what is called light reading, and the fact of the publication of this very elegant edition of our great novelist's works indicates a popularity that we did not suppose existed. COOPER'S novels will always be considered necessary to the completion of a library, and especially in this country; but this new edition shows that there is still as great a demand for them for general reading as ever.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Canada Cold—More Railways Opened—British Institutions Exchanged for those of America—The Seat of Government for Canada—Cartier and the Queen—Fresh Extradition Treaty Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

"Canada-cold" has been making itself severely felt. Indeed, last Sunday was the coldest day we have experienced for a quarter of a century. The thermometer here was 30° below zero in the night, between Sunday and Monday. At Kingston it was 29½° below. At Hamilton it was 29° below. These are the correct figures; those furnished by telegraph varying between 18° and 36° below zero, are wrong. Dozens of people in every city had their noses, ears or toes frozen. In the country casualties of the same nature are common. To-day it is raining a little, and the thermometer stands 2° above the freezing point, showing a variation in temperature of 64° in as many hours.

The change from meteorology to practical engineering may be abrupt, but it shall be made. Within these few days we have had three railways opened; one in the east, one in the west and one in the centre of the Province. The first of these is a road from St. John's to West Farnham, forming a part of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, and opening up direct communication between Montreal and the Eastern townships. The second is a more important line, from London to Port Sarnia. The immediate object of the opening of this road is to intercept the Chicago trade at the lower end of Lake Huron, and bring it from Port Sarnia over the Great Western of Canada and New-York Central railways, thus avoiding the St. Clair flats. Grain elevators are being built at Sarnia, and others at Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, are already finished, to facilitate the transhipment of grain, which, it is thought, will be transferred from vessels on the shore of Lake Huron to those in the harbors of Ontario, by means of the railway cars. It will be for your citizens to consider if they will allow this to be done, or how they may best prevent it. The third railway I alluded to is that from Brockville to the Ottawa River, at Pembroke, which has been opened for half the distance. It is built chiefly for the accommodation of the vast lumbering interests of the Ottawa country. It will materially cheapen the supplies required by the 20,000 men who find constant employment in the Ottawa backwoods, who have hitherto had to draw their provisions over half a dozen tedious portages before approaching the centre of their operations.

A rather important change has just come into effect, by which the Canadian municipal law has been assimilated to that of New-York. The mayors of all our cities, towns and villages have been made eligible by the people, and the privilege was first exercised by them about a week ago. The elections passed off quietly; there was no disturbance anywhere except at Brantford, and there no harm was done to limb or property. The change may therefore be said to work well. It is rather strange that a "conservative" Administration should have introduced, unsolicited, this democratic innovation.

We are to have an exciting time of it when Parliament meets, for the Seat of Government question will be brought forward at once. The readers of the TIMES are familiar with the history of this great Seat of Government question. It has been the cause of more squabbles than any measure in which a principle was involved, and naturally, for people care less for principle than pocket, and pecuniary interests are much affected by it. Upper and Lower Canada have quarreled about it ever since their Union act, in which, however, it was stipulated that it should be located in the western part of the Province. Her Majesty the Queen, to whom the matter was referred, probably thought to please both parties by selecting Ottawa, as it is on the river which divides them, and if the Parliament Houses were on one side, the Governor's residence could be on the other. Moreover, (and this must have influenced the Councils,) Ottawa is a long distance from the frontier, and the fillibustering New-Yorkers could not take it any morning before breakfast. But the Canadians are not altogether satisfied. The Parliament determined last year that Ottawa was not the place, and the Ministry in consequence resigned. It was reconstructed, after some delay, under the leadership of Mr. CARTIER, instead of Mr. MACDONALD, and the new Premier declared that Parliament should have another opportunity of considering the question, During the recess, Mr. CARTIER has been to England. He was present at Court. Queen VICTORIA invited invited him to Windsor. He stayed there from Saturday until Monday. A rich time the household must have had! CARTIER is a Canadian-Frenchman. He speaks English with a very broken accent, and his French is a villainous *patois*, like that of all his *compatriots* who adhere to the pronunciation of LOUIS XIVth's time. He spits out his words so queerly that we call him the "*boule dogue terrière*." Fancy his conversation at the Royal table! However, he was made much of. He has talked of nothing but "Vindsor" ever since, they say. And the result is that he and his cabinet are going to "stand by the Queen's decision." Mr. LECOTTE, late Commissioner of Public Works, has left the Ministry accordingly, as he favors Montreal. A Montrealer, ROSE, who does *not* favor Montreal, takes his place. The forces are being marshalled, and great will be the tug of war when Greek meets Greek. Those who profess to know, say that the Ministry, Ottawa and the Queen, will be sustained in the House, on a division. The Quebec men are, it is said, going for Ottawa, to spite Montreal, their city's rival. If so, that settles the question. But if the Ministry are defeated, they will "appeal to the country," and the people will have to decide the matter. In this case it is thought very probable that Ottawa will meet with general favor, for the Crown is generally upheld when it throws itself upon its subjects for support. I rather think I would hold on to Ottawa property if I had it.

A great outcry is being made by a portion of the Press about certain violations of our Territory by the Americans. One SNOW, a Philadelphia receiver of stolen goods, was taken from the city by American detectives, with the connivance of our police and the assistance of the authorities at Hamilton. He was tried and found guilty in Philadelphia; but the Hamilton police are on their trial for assisting to kidnap him. The general opinion is that expressed by ECCLES, their counsel,—"The act is illegal, but we're well rid of the rascal." Another case of a similar nature transpired at Guelph, where a man charged with assault with intent to commit rape was arrested by policemen from Buffalo. These are interferences with the right of asylum, say the sticklers for law. It may be so, but I could mention a dozen cases in which the police of the frontier cities of the States and Canada have mutually assisted in bringing rascals to justice, no matter on which side of the line they might be. The remedy—if remedy be required—for this state of affairs would be to extend the provisions of the Ashburton Extradition Treaty. Canada should not be a home for American cheats and scoundrels, nor should the United States afford a secure asylum to those who have robbed banks or embezzled the funds of commercial houses.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Presidential Movements in Virginia—The Floyd Interest at Work for Breckinridge—How Hunter and Wise Stand—Buchanan and His Pledges—Paulus Powell in a Tight Place—Fayette McMullen again up for Congress—Prospect of Trouble in Letcher's District—Repudiation of Letcher by Many Leading Democrats—Tobacco Manufacture, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

The Presidential movements in Virginia, though conducted with comparative privacy, are nevertheless active and energetic. The friends of the rival aspirants are working strenuously to secure for their respective favorites the vote of Virginia in the Charleston Convention. I know enough regarding the standard of preference which will govern Virginia in her choice, to justify me in saying that availability will be the overruling consideration in the selection. Without this element of strength, all past public services will avail nothing in a candidate, for Virginia loves the spoils too dearly to risk their loss upon a selection dictated by patriotism alone, and lacking the great essential element of availability.

It is well ascertained here that the Floyd interest is actively at work to secure the nomination of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, but for the very reason already indicated, its efforts will prove wholly abortive. His identity with the Administration at once determines his fate, and sets him down amongst the non-availables. Virginia wants no such candidate as that, and she will rather risk her *prestige* than her spoils upon him. Moreover, he is considered too young to be chosen to the exalted position of President of the United States, while there are so many distinguished men in the party so much his seniors, as well in years as in length of public service. But his non-availability from the cause indicated, renders all reference to public service unnecessary; for, so far as Virginia is concerned, and the whole party, in fact, they would discard all other considerations in view of that. BRECKINRIDGE may, therefore, be set down as without the pale of even chance in Virginia.

And of HUNTER little better can be said. He was committed to the principle of making the action of the Lecompton Convention final; and opposed to the submission of the constitution to the people long in advance of the last session of Congress.

While this policy is not particularly obnoxious to the people of Virginia, inasmuch, however, as it is in conflict with the popular will of the nation, as developed in the recent elections North and West, Mr. HUNTER could not command the vote of Virginia in the Charleston Convention. He does not come up to that standard of availibility which alone governs the Old Dominion in her selection of Presidential candidates. But he is unpopular in Virginia from other causes. He is so from his intimate relations with the most prominent members of the Anti-Internal Improvement Party, and because of his known sympathy with them. This, to be sure, is peculiarly a State consideration, but no less potent upon an issue of preference as between leading aspirants for Federal offices. The fact, as is intimated, of his being the choice of the Administration, would in no wise enhance his prospects, for in this consists the very essence of non-availability. The Administration itself is receiving at best but a negative support in Virginia, and if you take away the patronage which is so profusely lavished within her, this useless support would readily change into opposition of the most bitter kind. Not one act of the present Administration have I yet heard approved of by any person of influence among the Democratic Party outside of the officeholders or their friends. Any support it has received has been rendered in that "matter of course" sort of way, which is generally characteristic of the relations of the Virginia Democracy to every Democratic Administration. In the present instance, however, that support lacks every element of sincerity, for it is dictated by no sense of merit or efficiency. With this state of relations between the Virginia Democracy and the Administration, it is easy to estimate the very limited influence which its preference for HUNTER could bring to bear upon the Presidential prospects of that gentleman.

As regards WISE, it will be found in due time that he possesses the vantage ground in the Presidential rivalry. He is deemed eminently available, and in that furnishes the strongest motive o preference for the Old Dominion. There is a little State pride growing out of WISE'S great oratorical powers and his glorious victory in 1855, which lends not a little influence to this motive. In his position with reference to the Lecompton Constitution he furnishes the very best guarantee of availbility, and an overruling consideration to govern Virginia in making him her choice for the Presidency. In this respect he may be said to be on an equal platform with DOUGLAS, while his Southern position, in view of the claims of this section in the matter of a Presidential candidate, makes him far more formidable in the South. But he has still another element of availability, which, according to Democratic estimates in the past, is indispensable to success. No man, it is presumed, could command as large a foreign vote as WISE. The adopted citizens of the country owe him a debt of gratitude which no party ties will cause them to disregard; and so deep, abiding and universal is the sentiment of preference for him among that class, that even his enemies accord to him a degree of strength from that source for which no former result can furnish any basis of computation.

These considerations, as they are here applied to the leading Presidential aspirants named, have their weight in Virginia, and are canvassed daily by thousands. When it is considered that the motive of availability is all-powerful in determining Virginia's course in the Charleston Convention, it is reasonable to suppose that WISE will be her preference. And I might add to this consideration that sentiment of State pride which would necessarily influence the Old Dominion in selecting a son of her own in preference to another, all things being equal. I give you in these details what is every day discussed in this region, and at every public meeting of a political character, as well as at hotels, court-houses, and cross-roads. Availability, availability, is the great source of influence in regard to political aspirants in Virginia; and it will be found effectual in the Presidential race.

Many friends of WISE assert that BUCHANAN is pledged to support him for the next Presidency. They will, doubtless, realize in time what you so faithfully depicted of his character, that there is always a conflict between his professions and acts. For my part, I have no faith in his promises.

The Hon. PAULUS POWELL'S Congressional career, it is apprehended, will soon close. There is an evident disposition among his constituents to call a Convention—a fact which is of itself indicative of a purpose to oust him. Already, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor S. F. LEAKE has declared himself an independent candidate for the district; and I find that Mr. JOHN GOODE, JR., a popular Democrat of Bedford County, has accepted an invitation from some leading Democrats of that county to submit his claims to a Convention, or run as an independent candidate, should the other counties composing the district refuse to unite with Bedford County in calling a Convention. Besides these, there are other prominent Democrats anxious for a trial of strength with PAULUS before a Convention; so that, Convention or no Convention, he is in jeopardy. I doubt if any of the gentlemen spoken of in connection with his position would not be equally as efficient, if not more so.

It is understood that the Hon. FAYETTE McMULLEN will again be a candidate for his old Congressional district, now represented by Judge HOPKINS. He is said to have resigned his position of Governor of Washington Territory, and failing to obtain a better appointment, as he had hoped, has returned to his home in Virginia, determined to run for his old Congressional district. It is thought that at least four independent candidates will be in the field, to wit: McMULLEN, HOPKINS, Col. FLOYD, brother of the Secretary of War, and a Mr. SCOTT, who opposed HOPKINS at the last election. FLOYD is considered the most popular, and will doubtless be elected.

For LETCHER'S district, there are a host of candidates in the field, the most prominent of whom are JAMES H. SKINNER, of Staunton, son of Commodore SKINNER, and a Col. HARMAN, of the same place, a lawyer of some distinction, and the Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Augusta. These were among the most prominent supporters of JOHN LETCHER for the Gubernatorial nomination, and we have in this scramble for his slippers a full solution of the motives which dictated this zeal in behalf of "honest JOHN." Selfish world this.

Many leading Democrats of the State seem unwilling to support LETCHER for the Governorship. If those who protested against his nomination at the Convention act in accordance with their protests, Democratic influence will be found to have materially diminished when the result of the next election is ascertained. I see it stated that TIMOTHY RIVES, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, and now Collector of Customs at Petersburg, has refused to support him, while several men of influence in the Southwest seem determined to pursue a similar course. This looks bad for LETCHER, and furnishes strong ground of hope for the Whigs.

The tobacco manufacturers in this city look forward to the prospect of reaping large profits from their labors during this year. For some years past, the profits from this trade were limited, but hopes are entertained of securing this year a full equivalent for the drawbacks of the past.

Freights have been considerably reduced on all our Southwestern railroads, and the consequence is, a large increase in the usual receipt of goods through these channels.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The "Democratic" Gubernational Nominees—The Condition and Position of Parties in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday Night, Jan. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are aware that our immense "Democratic" State Convention has to-day nominated BRIAH MAGOFFIN for Governor, and Hon. LYNN BOYD for Lieutenant-Governor. This is a pretty strong Democratic ticket.

They are both reputed to be sharp politicians and zealous partisans, and, if elected next August, will perform their duties to their State and their party with great acceptance to their admirers and followers. They are, I understand, men of undoubted Administration stamp, and in office would go as far in obedience to the behests and nods of the Administration, as far in blind support of all its "principles," measures and policy as Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, or Governor MEDARY, of Kansas. They would measure every office-seeker under their eye by the party tests hitherto laid down by the "powers that be" at Washington, and, if found wanting in any particular, would thrust him aside to make way for better and more faithful servants. Whoever has fretted and chafed under the shackles and chains of "Democracy," is already cast aside. Whoever has had the rebellious audacity to act as a free and independent man according to *his* construction of the Cincinnati Platform, and not as a party tool and lackey, a toady and lickspittle of JAMES BUCHANAN, will, of course, have no finger in our Democratic pie, expected as so soon to be served up in Frankfort.

As for their Platform, we can all infer what it essentially is from the character of the candidates, and of the ruling majority that chose them. I understand that it is very ingeniously framed—quite oracular and non-committal, designed to be quite palatable to all from its negativeness, in order to reconcile or take in the Anti-Lecompton and Popular Sovereignty Democrats of the Douglas and Anti-Administration stamp. Its indorsement of BUCHANAN is doubtless quite general and indefinite, yet, I apprehend, it comprehends, implies and involves all that any Buchanier can ask for, and thereby in effect excludes as irrelevant and incompatible the favorite doctrines of the Douglasites. Of course, then, in my opinion, this platform, and those under it and upon it, are virtually for Lecompton in all its phases; for direct intervention or the protection of Slavery; for the "Dred Scott Decision," as extremists interpret and would apply it everywhere; for the early acquisition of Cuba by stratagem or the sword; in short, for the Administration out and out, and against everybody and anybody, Democrat though he really be, who does not on all occasions march hand-in-hand with the "Democracy," under the lead of the Administration and the Southern "power behind the throne."

Therefore, Sir, the Douglas Democrats in Kentucky, as elsewhere, unless they shall renounce and abandon the great principles for which they have so struggled during the past year or more, will get none of the spoils and "public plunder." They have all been discarded and declared to be no longer Democrats, and they will be received back again only in sackcloth and ashes, and on probation.

According to my present advice, it will be morally impossible for Colonel HARNEY, of the Louisville *Democrat*, staunch and thorough Douglas man that he is, to swallow, or even acquiesce in the Boyd-Magoffin Platform. The anticipated spoils will hardly charm and seduce the Colonel from the path he marked out for himself, and has so long and so boldly trod. Others who have followed him so far may now falter, fall back and desert him, to join the "Democratic" love-feast; to kiss and make up with the Frankfort wire-pullers before their distribution of the spoils; but *he*, I dare say, will stand his ground and take no step backward, though, for the moment, he should be "solitary and alone." He can and will be eventually sustained in Kentucky. He is, you know, for absolute non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty in all the States and all the Territories on the subject of Slavery, and every other strictly and properly domestic and police matter. Of course, then, totally against the Administration on Lecompton; against any extreme and impracticable interpretation of the "Dred Scott Decision;" against the present acquisition of Cuba, even by a fair purchase, and against the Administration on several other points.

In regard to Cuba, Colonel HARNEY thinks we should, and shall, get that magnificent Island, in time, by fair and peaceful means, and with the consent of its inhabitants; but that the time has not yet come. The Cubans must, if possible, be somwhat Americanized, assimilated to our customs, sentiments and institutions, through contact with Americans emigrating to Cuba and settling among them, before they shall be annexed to the United States, even as a Territory. He hardly thinks that its acquisition is yet a paramount national necessity, knowing no law, and compelling the United States to take hold of, possess and retain Cuba in spite of all obstacles and at all hazards. He is of the opinion that, at least for the present, we had better look after, care for and make the most of the vast domain already ours, and content ourselves with meeting the heavy responsibilities already devolving and thickly crowding upon us in the Territorial Administration of our Government.

Col. HARNEY, Sir, I repeat, is indeed Anti-Administration on many points. As the leader of the Douglas wing in Kentucky, his movements will be watched with interest here and elsewhere. If he and his present followers and sympathizers shall keep aloof from the "Democratic" ranks, headed by BOYD and Company, and shall cooperate with the numerous other opponents here of the Administration, Kentucky's next Executive may be, in spite of the *prestige* of a "Democratic" victory last Summer, Anti-Administration.

A word with respect to the "Know-Nothing" or "American" Party. As such it now seems hardly to exist, even in name, among us. Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, its great spokesman and leader, calls it now "the Opposition." "Parties in Kentucky," he says, "are at this moment in a state of solution," as yet far from being "crystalized," and having "fixed and definite forms." Yes, and parties in the nation, too, I reckon, including even the "American." Why, Sir, you remember, only some four months ago, Mr. PRENTICE confessed that the "American" movement was "ill-timed," and the party then in a "powerless" and "hopeless" condition, under whose "existing organization" "there is no earthly hope of success for the present, or even for some years to come," —a party, he avowed, that cannot now elect a man to any considerable office in even a solitary non-slave-holding State," and "is scarcely more of a party in the North than are the Republicans in the South." The American Party, then, is dead—has given way to "the Opposition," which is "in a state of solution."

Mr. PRENTICE and his associates of the *Journal* have for some time been casting about how to "crystalize" this "Opposition" here, and make it tell in the affairs of our State and the nation. I rather think the problem before them is still "in a state of solution."

Now, you know, the *Journal* and the *Democrat* do agree on some important matters. They are both opposed to Lecompton, out and out, and to the entire Kansas policy of the Administration. But, as to Mr. DOUGLAS' Freeport doctrine of Territorial Popular Sovereignty, they have in general differed widely. This difference, with your indulgence, I will state in my next.

If the spokesmen of the Douglasites and of the "Opposition" should conclude to unite on this point as they are united on other important points, they could well stand together on broad common ground, and might fight the Buchaniers with a good prospect of success,

Yours truly,

PONTIAC.

The First Presidential Levee—Jenkins in a State of Considerable Excitement.

Correspondense of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Are you aware that *the* great event during "a Winter in Washington," is the *first* levee of the season? This evening the Presidential mansion has presented a vast whirlpool of humanity, and vast crowds of our heterogeneous population were there in all their Sunday finery and pompous display. Crowds of strangers, too, thronged the spacious parlors and the still more spacious "East Room" of the White House, while the far-famed Marine Band discoursed most intolerable music.

As visitors entered the building at the main door, they were met by an army of servants, who received the avalanche of hats, cloaks and shawls, and deposited them safely upon temporary shelves arranged around the room, giving in exchange therefor a neat little brass check with a corresponding number to that of the shelf upon which the wrappings of each were placed. This is a very decided improvement upon the old plan of depositing every thing of the kind upon the floor until knee deep and then leaving them to the mercy of the rogues who always made it convenient to wear away a much finer cloak and hat than they had worn there.

From the dressing-rooms the tide poured through the Red-room (its old channel) into the Blue-room, where each one received a nod of recognition and a formal shake of the hand from the President of the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN was looking remarkably well and had a kind word for each, particularly for the pretty gir

Suffering Among the Poor—An Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers who have means and the desire to give to the poor, are often at a loss where to bestow their charity to best effect. We beg to call the attention of such to the sad condition of the poor laboring people near Fortieth and Forty-second streets and Second-avenue. In one family in that neighborhood, whose child attended the Fortieth-street Industrial School, there was a daughter *frozen to death* on the last fearful Monday night.

Another, whose father was suddenly killed lately on the Harlem Railroad, is suffering from the greatest destitution. Still another has its father dying; in two or three others, the widowed mothers, honest, sober women, are lying sick, while the children are exposed to dreadful want and hunger; others, hardworking and respectable women, have large families dependent on them, and have either lost their husbands or been deserted by them. The children are often half-naked, without shoes, and fairly suffer from hunger. Much of the district is beyond the reach of the help from the City Hall Almshouse Department.

If any desire to relieve these poor creatures in the most judicious way, they can either get their names from Miss SPRATT, the teacher of the Industrial School in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, or send their donations to her, or send them specially addressed to this office. C. L. B., Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AND THE NEWSBOYS.

On a very cold day last week a number of poor newsboys with very blue faces, thinly clothed and hungry, visited the office of the Children's Aid Society. They had been all the forenoon searching for work of some kind, but had failed to find it. There was a universal complaint among them of the hard times—they all agreed that selling newspapers now-a-day's is a bad speculation; and were also unanimous in thinking that if Mr. TRACY would only give them the chance, going to the West would be a good one. It was a general opinion tending this way, which brought them to the office, but their hopes were a little damped when they found that many other boys and girls were already there on the same errand.

In spite of the dirt and rags of these boys many of them were good-looking, and all had that wide-awake look, and shrewd fixedness of features, which premature experience gives to the little wanderer and outcast. By the conversation of the speakers of the party we could discriminate between these and the boys who are not domiciled at the Newsboys' Lodging House. The good influences at work there, were apparent. They have a night school and other amusing and instructive entertainments to occupy them, after the business of the day is over, and from the intent manner in which they read in the books given to them by Mr. MACY, in the office, it was evident they have profited by their studies at the Lodging House. It was also apparent that their character for rudeness and ill-manners has been considerably mollified, and two or three of them were remarkable for an approach to affability. One or two of their little histories may be interesting to the reader and show him what the more favorable specimen of the newsboy is.

SIMEON K. was born in Germany, but had picked up a little politeness in England, where he resided for three years, which politeness he had nearly lost during the period of his shiftless wanderings in this country, but the polish had come out again in the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He has a mother and step-father in Boston, who told him some time ago that he should go on his own hook, and seek his own fortune. He thought it was only right that he should do for himself. He had lived part of the time in Boston, making walking canes, so, taking one of these and two dollars which his father presented to him, he set out on his travels. After several adventures on the way he arrived in New-York, and commenced newsboy. He found in a short time that this would not pay, and boot-blacking being at that time "a risin' purfession," he adopted it as his vocation. Sometimes he lived by blacking shoes, sometimes by working round the market. He stayed nights at the Newsboys' Lodging-house—he polished boots by day, polished his manners at night. Was very ardent for learning. Sometimes he used to go to night-school in Allen-street, and sometimes to day-school. He worked at blacking boots through the day, and any day he made enough to pay for his meals and lodging he left off and went to school. Was sorry he could not have stayed long enough at school to learn a great deal, though his inclination was great for learning. He had to make a living for himself, and this interfered with his study.

One very original figure among the newsboys seemed a general attraction. His features were no exception to the general indication of shrewdness in the countenances of his companions, but his attire and appearance had such a character of drollery that you could not have looked at him without smiling. His old tattered white coat, which hung nearly to his heels, was fastened by a wooden skewer at his neck, which had neither shirt or handkerchief. TOMMY says he will soon be a citizen of the Free and Independent Republic without naturalization, as he was born in Cherry-street, in this City. He has been four or five years an orphan, and since that time, he has endeavored to make an honest living by working at stripping tobacco, blackening boots and newspaper selling. He worked on a farm and a canal. "At present," said one of the newsboys, "he deals in the lumber business, that is—he sells matches, and finds it more profitable."

It would be well if the Children's Aid Society had an increase to their funds and stock of clothes, in proportion to that of the number of boys of this class, and of the children of destitution in the lower ranks of life who crowd their office every day. Their work is of such manifold importance to the interests of society in general, and the poor and homeless boys and girls of New-York in particular, that the benevolent Christian, the sympathizing philanthropist, and the social philosopher, should contribute every aid in their power to its sustainment. W. C. D.

HORRIBLE MURDER—THE MURDERER CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—A dreadful murder was perpetrated at Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 8. The victim was a woman named ELIZA WELSH, said to belong to Toronto, and the murderer is a man named JOHN MEAGHAM, or MITCHELL, who passed as her husband. The murderer has lately been employed in the vicinity of Toronto in the capacity of a railway laborer. MITCHELL left Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, by the train for Hamilton, accompanied by the woman WELSH, with whom he cohabited, and an infant about three months old. On reaching Hamilton, they proceeded to a small tavern, situated on the south side of York-street, between Bay and Park streets, kept by a person named MORDEN. The unfortunate woman told the landlady of the saloon that her husband's name was MEAGHAM, and that he was on his way to work on the Hamilton and Port Dover Railroad. As the parties presented the usual appearance of laboring persons out of work, they were, in consequence, not treated as very welcome guests. They stayed, however, at the house, paying for their bed and providing themselves with food, and whatever else they were in want of in the best way they could, until Saturday morning. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on that morning the wife came down stairs, and, procuring some tea, she returned to the bed-room, where she had left the man who called her wife. She had hardly entered the room, when the landlady of the saloon, Mrs. MORDEN, was startled by a loud scream from the bed-room. She immediately rushed up stairs to learn the cause, when she was horror-struck at seeing the unfortunate woman lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and struggling with the man, who was holding her down on the floor. Upon seeing Mrs. MORDEN enter the room, the woman endeavored to call out, and tried to speak to her; but the only words which could be distinctly heard by the landlady were "Neighbors!" and "Murder!" and almost immediately afterwards she expired. The words were evidently meant to signify that she had been murdered, and to get assistance from the neighbors. Mrs. MORDEN also states that when she opened the door of the room the murderer was still busily engaged doing "something" to the throat of the woman, but that she (Mrs. MORDEN) was so much frightened and excited by the fear ful scene which met her eye as to be unable distinctly to see what he was really doing. She instantly gave the alarm, and a large number of persons, accompanied by the Police, were soon in the house, and MITCHELL was taken into custody. It is reported that a servant girl belonging to the tavern accompanied Mrs. MORDEN to the bedroom, when they heard the screaming, and that deceased informed the girl that it was her husband who had done the deed. Mrs. MORDEN also states that when MITCHELL was discovered, he commenced to inform her that his wife had committed suicide; but that the woman, who was unable to speak from loss of blood, held up one of her hands, which was badly cut, as if to contradict his statement. On a search being made for the weapon with which the deed had been perpetrated, a razor, with marks of blood on it, was found in the bed close by where the woman was lying, and the bed-clothes were thickly coated with blood, as were also the clothes of the man and the woman.

PLATFORM OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the resolutions passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, and accepted by JAMES BUCHANAN, the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency, contain a true exposition of Democratic faith, and that we prescribe no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein.

2. That in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of our State, expressed in county meetings, we cordially extend to our present Chief Magistrate our continued confidence in his ability and patriotism, and *in his devotion to the constitutional rights of all sections of the Union.*

3. That we cordially and heartily approve of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

4. That the location of Cuba is such that its acquisition is important, and may become essential to the safety of the Northern and Western States, and its honorable acquisition would be beneficial to the interests of the whole Union.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that in all cases where lands belonging to the United States have been regularly surveyed and sold—the proprietorship of the Government therein entirely ceasing—it is not incumbent on the Government to cause a re-survey to be made, even if the lines, corners, &c., making the original survey shall become obliterated. The re-survey must be made by the owners of the land, on the basis of the field-notes of the original survey; or the State may order such survey to be made. The General Government, however, having nothing further to do with the land,

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST RANGE.—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) *Sentinel* remarks that the coast range of mountains, extending through the counties of Santa Clara and Monterey, and bounding the western line of the Tulare Valley, is little known to the geologist, mineralogist and paleontologist. This range contains an abundance of minerals. The quicksilver mines of New-Almaden and New-Idra may be mentioned. Gold is known to exist in Santa Cruz and Monterey. A vein of silver ore has for many years been opened at Alisal; and silver, almost pure, has been found near Pacheco's Pass. Other minerals also abound, among which we may enumerate copper, lead, cobalt, chrome, antimony, copperas, alum, saltpetre, gypsum, alabaster, lime-rock, asphaltum and coal veins of great value. Fossils of fish, crustacea, mollusca, infusoria, mammalia, polypi and of vegetation are so extraordinarily abundant throughout this region, that it is more curious to see the geological formations without fossils than with them. The range offers to the mineralogist and paleontologist one of the richest fields of observation on the face of the earth, if not the richest—exceeding the *mauvaise terre* of Nebraska. The range is said to resemble the mineral districts of Mexico, Peru and Chile. HUMBOLDT and other travelers in the Peruvian Andes, mention the existence of fossil mollusca in the immediate proximity to the richest mines. The same fact holds good of the richest mineral districts of Mexico and Chile. It seems that our coast range shows similar indications for the future.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS ON THE FREMONT MINES IN BEAR VALLEY.—The Mariposa (California) *Gazette* has the following: "On the 30th of November Sheriff CRIPPEN executed the writ of restitution, some time since issued, by placing the whole of the Josephine Vein, Bear Valley, in the possession of Col. FREMONT. No opposition whatever was made. C. K. GARRISON, of San Francisco, has purchased a one-fourth interest in Col. FREMONT'S grant, and in connection with him, will proceed immediately to construct the water-mill, near Ridley's Ferry, Merced River, designed to have been constructed last Spring, but which was prevented by difficulties in regard to the veins, which now appear to be in a great measure terminated. The mill will be the largest in the State, having a capacity and power for one hundred stamps—fifty of which will be immediately put up. Several large over-shot wheels will be used—water to run which may be had in abundance by the construction of a dam in the river, one mile above the site, with a ditch leading therefrom to the mill. The location is upon the river at the foot of the northern end of Mt. Bullion, upon which, 1,400 feet above, are the Pine-tree and Josephine veins. Quartz will be sent to the mill, probably, by means of slides, as the point is very steep. Col. FREMONT is, however, constructing a wagon road from the mines to the mill, by a somewhat circuitous route, and at a grade of 7 feet to the 100. One hundred men are now at work upon the road, dam, and in preparing the mill site. The number of workmen is daily increasing; nearly all are hired that offer. Three dollars per day is paid, the workmen boarding themselves."

First Lieutenant Orren Chapman, of the First Dragoons, United States Army, died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149½, 150, 153 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112. 293. 4, 3. 209, 306, 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 269, 291, 33, 50, 199, 321, 273, 349, 350.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 185, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 208.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—The jury in this cause remained out all night without agreeing upon a verdict, and on coming into Court this morning and stating that there was no prospect of their agreeing they were discharged. They stood, as we understand, nine for plainuffs and three for defendants.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

Martin V. Shears, convicted some days since, of counterfeiting, was this morning brought up for sentence, and sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for four years at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Betts.

ADOPTION OF NEW RULES—IMPORTANT TO ATTORNEYS.

Judge BETTS has promulgated the following which will be of considerable interest to members o the Bar:

In view of the accumulation of business and of the impediments to the trial of causes accrued during the preparation of accommodations necessary for the service of the Courts and their officers, and the court-rooms and public offices attached thereto now being ready for use; therefore, to promote a speedy disposal of cases pending in this Court ready for trial, it is ordered that the following rules be appointed and promulgated, to take effect in the present Term:

RULE I.—The Court may, from time to time, at its discretion, refer causes of civil and maritime jurisdiction, at issue and placed upon a trial-docket for hearing, to one or more Commissioners, one of them being a proctor and advocate of this Court, who shall hear such causes upon the facts and law thereof, and report to the Court their findings therein, pursuant to the general authority and course of the Court, and also pursuant to the provisions and force of Rule No. 44 in Admiralty, adopted by the Supreme Court under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved Aug. 22, 1842.

RULE II.—The Commissioners shall conduct such references with all convenient dispatch, completing the public hearing of each case at a single session, when the same shall not exceed four hours, and shall not allow an adjournment of the same, except on mutual consent of the parties, or upon sufficient cause shown therefor, and also on payment of the expenses chargeable for the sittings of the adjourned day, by the party who moves for and obtains an adjournment or continuance.

RULE III.—The notice of hearing before the Commissioners shall be one day, unless a longer time be directed by the Judge.

RULE IV.—The finding of the Commissioners upon both the facts and the law may be reviewed upon exceptions filed by either party, within four days after notice of filing the report.

RULE V.—If no exceptions are filed within such time, or such further time as may be allowed by the Court, a decree may be entered in accordance with the report by the Court on motion on one day's notice.

RULE VI.—When exceptions to a report are filed the argument of the same shall be noticed for hearing, and placed upon the docket, like other issues; but the same shall be ranged in the fourth class upon the docket.

RULE VII.—The Commissioners shall, when requested in writing, by either party, within four days after filing their report, file in Court their minutes of proofs and proceedings before them, within four days after such request; which minutes, if not settled and assented to by the parties, may be corrected on motion of either, made within four days after notice of the filing thereof, and shall be evidence in the cause.

RULE VIII.—The foregoing rules shall continue in force to the close of January Term next hereafter, unless sooner rescinded or modified by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 14.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver of the Island City Bank vs. *John F. Broderick et al.*—In this case, which has been on trial before the Court without a Jury for several days past, and was mentioned in the TIMES of Jan. 14, Justice ROOSEVELT rendered an oral decision to-day. He discredited the evidence offered to show that the defendant Broderick had paid Smith anything on account of the note. And inasmuch as the defendant had obtained the new note in renewal of the note to recover possession of which the suit was brought, upon the condition that the old one should be surrendered, and had used the new one by getting it discounted at the Bank which plaintiff represents—under such circumstances that it was not now available in the hands of the Bank until the note in question was surrendered to the maker. The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, that the defendant deliver to him the note in question.

C. A. Peabody, Esq., for the plaintiff; Mr. Bradley for the defendant.

CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Matter of Thomas Reed.—This case created quite an interest in the Chambers of the Supreme Court. It was a habeas corpus issued on petition of Mrs. Lindsay, and directed to Felix McCabe, for the discharge of Thomas Reed from detention.

John C. Clegg, Esq., stated the facts to the Court on behalf of the petitioner. Thomas Reed, for whose discharge the petition was brought, was a young lad (apparently about twelve or fourteen years of age.) His father died some years ago, and his mother afterwards married McCabe; she has since died, and the petitioner, who is the boy's aunt, is now his nearest relative. The boy has been lately living with his step-father, the respondent, who is a junk-dealer, and employed him in following a hand-cart and gathering rags, &c. Young Reed was not well treated, or considered himself not to be, and desired to leave his step-father's care and go to his aunt, and made one or two efforts to do this, but was prevented by the respondent. The counsel urged that the Court should declare the boy at liberty to go with whom he pleased, and protect him in that right from any interference on the part of McCabe, citing 4 Johns. Ch., 80; 13 Johns., 418; 1 Sandf., 672.

The aunt and step-father were each heard as to their respective means of providing for the boy, their plans of educating him, &c., &c. They each gave most enthusiastic assurances to the Court; and thereupon the boy himself was examined by the Judge in the Judge's private room, to obtain a free expression of his wishes.

Justice SUTHERLAND held—after this examination—that the step-father had no legal right or custody over the children of his wife by a former husband. That Thomas Reed was therefore free of any restraint on the part of respondent; and as he was old enough to form an intelligent wish on the subject, the Court was bound to allow him to go where he pleased. He had chosen to go with his aunt. If he changed his mind he might do so; but meantime the respondent must interpose no effort to prevent his going. He remarked also that his decision was not placed on any ill-treatment of the boy on the part of the respondent, for he did not consider that such had been shown. Order accordingly.

DECISION.

Robert H. Ives vs. *John N. Wallard.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hepburn vs. *Babcock.*—BOSWORTH, C. J.: A complaint must contain a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting a cause of action. If it contains but one cause of action there can be but one statement of it. When no necessity is shown for stating in form several causes of action, all but one will be stricken out. This complaint contains two, and the first will be stricken out unless the plaintiff elects to retain that or to amend, so as to make but one statement. He may do either on payment of $7, costs of this motion.

Before Judge Monerief.

Darius Geer vs. *Louis Pignolet.*—Motion to set off judgment against the judgment in this action denied, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Joseph Long, aged 19 years, and John H. Blanchard, aged 18 years, were tried yesterday for an attempt at burglary in the first degree. On Dec. 9, 1858, the dwelling house of Barnet L. Solomon, No. 99 Macdougal-street, was forcibly entered by a rear window, and property valued at $47 stolen therefrom. Though indicted for the main charge, they were placed on trial for the attempt, as more likely, on account of their youth, to secure a conviction. They were found guilty, and sentenced to four years and nine months each in the State Prison.

John Queenzer, aged 17 years, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The warehouse of David S. Brown, No. 10 Peck-slip, was broken into on the 26th December, 1858, and the defendant was well shown to have been implicated in the transaction. There was also another indictment against him. Sentence was reserved by the Court.

Jacob Herman, a German of mature years, was tried for an assault and battery with intent to kill Jacob Eichel, his fellow-countryman, on the 31st of July, 1857, with a meat-cleaver, at the house corner of Fifty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. A dispute had arisen between the parties relative to an old, unsettled dispute, commenced in the old country. Eichel's wounds were severe, but not serious. The defendant was convicted, and his sentence was reserved.

Antoine Lang, aged 30, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On Aug. 27, 1858, in the dead hour of 2 o'clock A. M., when all the honest world, in this longitude, was supposed to be wrapt in deep sleep, Ann Wadon, a *nymph du pave*, retired from business for the night, was asleep with one eye only, when the defendant stealthily entered her room, and removed from beneath her pillow a little bag with $63 in it. She called to him, as he was retiring, to bring the money back, but he did not obey. The robbery was subsequently brought home to him, and yesterday he spared the county the expense of a trial. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary Kerrigan, aged 16, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. She stole a dress worth $30, and a breast-pin worth $10, from Jane Flynn on Nov. 13, at the house No. 65 Thompson-street, where they were both residing. Sentence reserved.

Catharine Davis, aged 40, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Mary Gleeson, a newly arrived emigrant from the "Green Isle of the Ocean," where the "best peasantry" are raised, took lodgings at No. 113 Washington-street, where she was robbed of English and American gold to the amount of $52. Catharine was proved to be the spoliator; hence she pleaded as aforesaid, and was remanded for sentence.

Andrew Fowler, aged 20 years, was tried and acquitted on the charge of stealing a gold watch worth $30, from Catharine Turner, of No. 55 Lispenard-street, on Thanksgiving Day, 1858.

James Brady, indicted for an assault and battery on John Burke, was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence.

James Duffy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was despatched to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

The Grand Jury came into Court with several indictments. It was rumored that they had found true bills against Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co. for advertising, in sundry New-York papers, the Georgia Lottery scheme.

That most wretched individual, Jean Bosquet, the Frenchman who killed the Italian boy Martino, and who afterwards, in a cell in the Tombs, stabbed his fellow prisoner in sixteen places, was arraigned for the Italian boy's murder. Through an interpreter, he pleaded Not Guilty. This man—if he can be called a man—is perhaps the most hideously repulsive ruffian ever seen. It is not at all too much to say that he more strongly resembles a wild beast than a human being.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

MEATS.

This has been a very dreary day in the market. The run of custom for the leading commodities has been decidedly unsatisfactory to dealers, and in no department has there been less activity than in the meat line. Most kinds have been freely offered at uniform quotations.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	11	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Hams, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Tongues, each	63	@	75
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11¾	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The cold weather in the early part of the week, had the effect of lessening the supplies of really good Poultry, for which a good inquiry has prevailed at strengthening prices. The stocks of Game keep up well, and with a fair demand, prices have not varied much.

Fowls, ℔ pair	65	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	62½	@	1 00
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62½	@	87½
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 50
Geese, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ℔ pair	2 50	@	3 25
Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Widgeons, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75	@	3 50
Wild Turkeys, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Prarie Chickens, ℔ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Quail, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Hares, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Bear's Meat	12½	@	15

FISH.

The market has been moderately supplied with the principal varieties, and prices have been maintained, yet business has not been brisk.

Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Smelts, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	62½	@	2 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 00	@	2 50
Clams, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Cat-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
White-fish, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Mullet, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Frogs, ℔ dozen	25	@	31

VEGETABLES.

The changes in this line have been few, and not remarkably important. At this season, additions to the assortment in market are of rare occurrence. A limited, but regular inquiry prevails, and dealers readily meet it at our quotations.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Turnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℔ bushel	—	@	62
Parsnips, ℔ dozen	10	@	15
Carrots, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Carrots, ℔ dozen	10	@	15
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Beets, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ℔ bushel	87½	@	1 25
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Chicory, ℔ doz	38	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head	10	@	15
Cabbage, ℔ doz	37	@	87
Cabbage, ℔ head	4	@	8
Cauliflower, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Cauliflower, each	15	@	18
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Celery, table, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Celery, soup, ℔ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	15	@	18
Squashes, each	15	@	25
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	12	@	26

FRUIT.

The demand for domestic is generally moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered. The dealers having good fruit for sale secure the bulk of the custom. On some stands, supplies of frost bitten fruit are visible, which circumstance has the effect of diverting purchasers therefrom. Good table Apples are in light supply, and some holders of such are reserving them, either for favorite customers, or in anticipation of a rise in prices. Quite a lively demand has prevailed for dried fruits, and higher rates are now claimed for it.

Apples, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	5 50
Apples, ℔ half peck	20	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ half peck	75	@	1 00
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	26	@	28
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Peaches, peeled, dried, ℔ lb	23	@	25
Plums, dried, ℔ lb	25	@	27
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	18	@	—
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Walnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Oranges, ℔ doz	31	@	62
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25	@	37
Figs, ℔ box	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The sales of Butter and Cheese have been restricted, this week, partly by the cold weather. Prices have been maintained. Eggs and Honey remain as last noticed.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Butter, State, ℔ lb	22	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	23
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Cheese, English, ℔ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, four for	12	@	—
Eggs, nine for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, Northern, ℔ bottle	—	@	25
Honey, ℔ lb	18	@	23

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	—	@	2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands. Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 356; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since our last, include 48 bbls. Ashes, 831 bbls. Flour, 562 bush. Malt, 818 pkgs. Provisions, and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after at improved prices, especially for Rio, which is quoted ¼c. ℔ lb. higher than it was a few days since. Sales have been made of 3,000 mats Java at 14½c.; 2,600 bags Rio, ex *Josephine*, at 11¾c.; and 42 bags Maracaibo at 11½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Only 500 bales have been disposed of, to-day, at our quotations, though the leading holders ask a shade higher prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10¾	10¾
Middling, ℔ lb	11⅞	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb	12⅜	12½	12⅝	13
Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders continue to advance their claims for most kinds of State and Western Flour, and business is thereby restricted, though a good inquiry prevails for desirable lots. Sales 9,200 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00	@	4 50
Superfine State	4 60	@	4 80
Extra State	5 30	@	5 60
Superfine Western	4 70	@	5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 75
Extra Ohio	5 65	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@	5 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	8 50

Canadian continues in request, at very full rates; sales of 250 bbls. were made at $5 85@$6 90 for low to very choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good demand at buoyant prices; sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 20@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request, at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

DRY GOODS—Strong symptoms of revival are noticeable in this line. Stocks are ample and attractive, and buyers are making their appearance in considerable numbers. Desirable standard fabrics are beginning to meet with a ready sale at good prices, and fancy goods are attracting more attention. Holders, expecting a very good Spring trade, are not unusually eager to dispose of their supplies.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, but the advanced prices asked by holders tend to check operations. We have heard of sales of considerable lots of Red Western (Winter,) but have not succeeded in ascertaining particulars. Small lots of ordinary to very good White Western, brought $1 30@$1 42 ℔ bushel. The market is generally quoted decidedly firmer for all good and prime parcels, and holders are not eager to part with such, anticipating a further improvement. Corn has been more sought at higher rates; sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels at 81c. for un sound, and 84c.@85c. for sound old mixed Western, ℔ bushel. A small lot of poor new yellow Southern was also reported sold at 79c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at full rates. Sales 3,000 bushels Northern, in store, at 70c. ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet at old figures; sales 5,000 bushels State, part damaged, at 58c. ℔

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—French Spy—Bouxary Ballet Troupe.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Rendezvous—Joan of Arc—Magic Barrel.

BOWERY THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Four Lovers—Moll Pitcher.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Putnam—Deeds of Dreadful Note—Lone Hut on the Heath.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Wren Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, to-day, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was private calendar day in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, however, the private bills were laid aside by a vote of 34 against 32, to give place to the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order. Mr. Bigler's amendment, to locate the road between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude, was voted down, 25 to 19. Mr. Wilson's amendment, providing for the appointment of a Commission to locate the road between the 34th and 43d parallels, and that it shall be built by the General Government, was also voted down, 31 to 23. The debate continued all day, and the bill was loaded down with amendments, the most important of which was one submitted by Mr. Doolittle, providing that any contract made by the President shall be submitted by him to Congress, and take effect only by joint resolution. A motion to recommit the bill was lost, and an effort to lay it on the table failed, and the Senate, after debating for an hour the proposition to adjourn over till Monday, finally did so. Previous to the Pacific Railroad debate, a memorial was presented for a line of mail steamers from New Orleans and Mobile to various Gulf ports. Capt Hartstein, for extra expenses connected with the restoration of the bark *Resolute* to the British Government, was allowed $2,008, and the Secretary of the Navy was called upon for information relative to all the live-oak contracts made for the Navy. The House, in addition to the consideration of the private calendar, called on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement relative to the coal used by the Navy since 1852, and passed the Senate bill authorizing Consul Harris and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to receive presents from the British Government for their valuable services in procuring favorable treaties with Japan.

We have rumors from Washington of a misunderstanding having occurred in the Cabinet, relative to the contract for the machinery for the sloop-of-war No. 2, in course of construction at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. It is charged that the successful bidders for the work were privately informed by the Department of the amount of the other bids, and were thus enabled to underbid all others. The matter was referred to the President and the Attorney-General, who decided to sustain Mr. Toucey, but it is still considered possible that the misunderstanding may result in the withdrawal of the latter gentleman from the Cabinet.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona has been ordered by the House Committee on Territories, to be reported with the boundaries asked for by the inhabitants of that region through Lieut. Mowry. The new Territory will contain about 100,000 square miles.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, was one by Mr. Mather, to repeal the Metropolitan Police act, and another by Mr. Ely, to regulate the theatres in this City. The bill to amend the Usury laws was reported favorably. A resolution was introduced calling upon the State Engineer for his opinion as to the feasibility of modifying the present lock-gates in the canals so as to permit the locking through of boats of greater length. In the Assembly, a mass of routine business was gone through with. Two bills relative to Quarantine were brought to notice—one, to be introduced by Mr. Tuthill, for the repeal of the act providing for the removal, and the other, introduced by Mr. Christie, appointing three Commissioners to negotiate for Sandy Hook. A bill was introduced for the repeal of the Usury laws, which leaves the interest, when not specified, at seven per cent. It was referred to a Special Committee of Five. A resolution was introduced, which was laid over, calling on various officials in this City to report the amount of their salaries and fees for the last year. A variety of other business, of no special importance, was transacted.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Savannah, and the *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Havana to the 10th inst. The Slave-trade is reported to be very active—nearly 2,000 Africans having recently been landed on the Island. The projected land and submarine telegraph line between Savannah and Cuba has already been commenced. Sugars were dull and Exchange advancing.

Governor Medary of Kansas has sent a special messenger to Governor Stewart of Missouri, announcing that Montgomery is fortifying himself near the Missouri line, and that United States troops have been sent to endeavor to keep him in order. He also announces that volunteers are being raised as rapidly as possible.

The employes of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have seized the property of the Company to indemnify themselves for the non-payment of their wages. They assert that their demands for a settlement have not been heeded, and that no payments have been made for three months, and, in some instances, for six months.

The Hartford defaulter, Seymour, whose whereabouts has not been known since his flight, has been heard from. A person answering to his description, in every particular, was residing, a few weeks since, at the house of a Dr. Mears, in Monterey, Mexico.

Professor Mitchel, of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture on Astronomy last evening in the Academy of Music. The building was densely packed—at least four thousand persons being present. The Professor sketched the discoveries of Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Galileo, Kepler and Copernicus, keeping the audience attentively listening to the close. All the proceeds of these lectures, thus successfully inaugurated, are to be devoted to the erection of an Astronomical Observatory in the Central Park.

There was a private meeting of sympathizers with the young men who were arrested recently in Ireland, on suspicion that they were plotting against the Government, in Tammany Hall last evening. There was no business done other than the appointment of Committees to solicit subscriptions to aid in their defense.

A large meeeting of European socialists was held at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, last evening, at which Signora Mario and others delivered addresses in behalf of the solidarity of the nations.

Yesterday was like a day in early March; a strong northeasterly wind prevailed all day, accompanied by a cold, drenching rain, which must have broken up all the ice that remained in the coves of the Sound and the Lower Bay.

The Jury in the case of Dibblee *vs.* Furniss, in the United States Circuit Court, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. Martin V. Shears, convicted of counterfeiting, in the same Court was yesterday morning sentenced by Judge Ingersoll to four years imprisonment and five dollars fine.

In the United States District Court, as will be seen by the rules published in another column, Judge Betts has provided for a system of referring causes pending in that Court. The rules are to be in force for one year, unless otherwise ordered.

A decision of Justice Sutherland, setting a young lad at liberty from the control of his stepfather, will be found under the head of Law Reports.

The Cotton market, yesterday, was inactive. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices, as were likewise Provisions, Groceries, Linseed Oil and Hides. Rice, Tobacco, Naval Stores and Freights were essentially unchanged.

The Postmaster-General's Plan of Reform.

The promised *projet* of Postmaster-General Brown is forthcoming, and we have to confess our disappointment. It is not wholly a mass of incongruities; not wholly without glimmerings of that sound judgment which so seldom makes its way within the General Post-office. We are told frankly of annual deficits of startling growth; of larger and yet deeper drafts upon the Treasury; of the instant need of elevating the rates of letter postage to prevent the Department from draining that Institution; in short, of the urgency of abandoning all the later ameliorations of the postal system, and of falling back upon the act of 1845, with five and ten cent rates, as recommended by Senator Hunter. These disagreeable little traits were announced with sufficient distinctness in the annual report of the office, to forbid the experience of any serious shock at their more explicit development. But beyond this, there are one or two features that excite a grateful surprise. The Postmaster-General concedes that the Ocean and Overland mail service should not be chargeable upon the domestic rates, and also counsels the termination of the franking privilege—two efforts of liberality, we may remark, which would in all likelihood render the other recommendations needless, since even at three cents the half-ounce, the inland correspondence, relieved of extrinsic burdens, would unquestionably remunerate the cost of inland transportation. Indeed, no one is willing to deny that the rate of three cents is an exorbitant price for the expressing of a half-ounce of light freight over the longest possible distances within the limits of the States, so long as Government declines to be responsible for the safety and full value of the transmitted matter.

And here, we think, one evidence of the want of business-like thoroughness on the part of the Postmaster-General displays itself. Admitting, as he does, in advocating the transfer of the ocean and overland accounts from the popular page of the official ledger to the treasury column, that *non-paying routes ought not to be supported at the expense of those that pay*—in other words, that each letter ought to be carried at the lowest practicable cost, irrespective of losses incurred in the transmission of other letters—we do not understand why he does not at once cast upon the Federal resources that extended network of non-paying routes which are the standing apology for not only not reducing the actual rates, but of raising them to a point that must seriously diminish correspondence. But without pausing upon this view, it is obvious that the question would be more sensibly dealt with were the Postmaster to test the efficacy of the two reforms he suggests in the second instance, before precipitately exposing the public to the inconvenience of the former. If the expenses of the overland and ocean routes, and of official and Congressional correspondence, be paid from the Treasury, there is no reason to doubt the ability of the existing rates to move the internal machinery of the Department.

A return to the act of 1845 is an unmitigated evil, which we of the Northern and Eastern States, upon whom the burden of the postal system weighs most oppressively, cannot too earnestly deprecate. The policy of resuming one characteristic of that act, is however dictated unmistakeably by the experience of the past five years. We refer to a sliding scale of charges proportioned to the distance traversed and the weight of postal matter transmitted; a resuscitated reform, which would admit a reduction of the charges for short distances, and involve no formidable aggravation of those for the longer. It is easy to illustrate the absurdities of a uniform rate. If two bags, containing each a thousand letters, be made up at the New-York Office, the one for Philadelphia, and the other for New-Orleans, the proceeds of postage are obviously the same. Yet the cost of forwarding the New-Orleans pouch is fifteen times greater, an excess which the redundancy of profit upon the Philadelphia package must of course pay. Need more be said to show the unsuitableness of this fixed rate in a country of such extent as this? And yet, claiming the utmost practical sense in his indications of reform, the Postmaster makes no reference to this unjustifiable inequality.

Upon a fair review of the system as now conducted, and as it is likely to be under the changes now recommended, should they be reduced to practice, we shall still be obliged to differ with the Washington *Union* in our estimate of Postmaster Brown's qualifications for the position he partially fills. Nor can we qualify one word of our strictures upon that monstrous business of the Overland routes. The *Union* remarks:

"If anything is wanting to exhibit the utter helplessness of studied criticism and systematic complaint, it is abundantly supplied by the New-York Times. That paper charges the Postmaster-General with extravagance and folly in executing a law of Congress directing the establishment of an overland mail to California, and complains bitterly that the revenues of that particular service do not pay its expenses! Now, as often as the Times blunders and stumbles in its comments on political affairs, we can hardly attribute to its conductors so much ignorance as to suppose they did not know anything of the act of Congress referred to."

The *Union* is right in acquitting the Times of this degree of ignorance, of which, at the same moment, it convicts itself. The act of March 3, 1857, "authorized" the Postmaster-General to contract for six years for the transportation of a mail from any point on the Mississippi to San-Francisco, overland. It was to be semi-monthly, weekly or semi-weekly, "*as he* (the Postmaster-General) *may elect.*" If semi-monthly, the pay was to be, at the outside, $300,000 a year; if weekly, $450,000; if semi-weekly, $600,000. Let us discredit the rumors, alleging the measure to be the fruit of instances, prompted by Mr. Brown himself, though they have an extremely probable look. The mere perusal of the act shows, that almost boundless discretion was left with that gentleman as to time, frequency, cost, and location. He might have postponed the inauguration of the enterprise, if on no better ground, upon the plea, that the treasury was insolvent. Yet the bill became a law in March, 1857, and early in April, proposals were advertised for. On the 1st of June, they were opened; on the 16th of September the contract with Messrs. Butterfield & Co. was executed. Even supposing the "authorization" of the act really implied obligation, such prompt compliance is, to say the least, unusual. Again, he might fairly have argued—this system is experimental, and should be introduced cautiously. A semi-monthly mail, costing less than three hundred thousand dollars, and departing at intervals between the semi-monthly sea-borne mails, would have been sufficient at the outset. Instead of this prudent course, however, the Postmaster "elected" to establish a semi-weekly mail at twice the expense; and hence the astounding cost of transmitting letters across the plains. The freight upon the entire treasure list of the Panama steamers is less than the cost of carrying this handful of letters over the wilderness of the Southern plains. Again, it was in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to have selected the northern route by way of Salt Lake City, or the middle route by Albuquerque, which would have effected a saving of from five to seven hundred miles in distance; would have avoided one of the most desolate regions of the continent; would have put the mail through in five or eight days' less time. Yet he selected a Southern route, a track describing a semi-circle between St. Louis and San Francisco, and which can only be traversed in a period yet longer than is required for the sea-line. Such is the use the Postmaster-General has made of the discretion conferred upon him by the law. Bad and needless as the enactment was; absolutely preposterous upon the ground set up for its justification—namely, the especial obligation of the Post-Office Department to populate our vacant deserts—in the hands of Postmaster Brown, it has become a gigantic job, a drain upon the Treasury, and a damning commentary upon the economical pretenses the *Union*, by virtue of its organic functions, is compelled in the face of evidence to set up for a spendthrift administration. Mr. Brown was under no Congressional compulsion to make this law the abuse it is. He must, therefore, be content to remain under the imputation of business incompetency, or of a charge infinitely worse.

In leaving the subject, we may be pardoned for avouching the correctness of the *Union* in one particular—namely, in its reference to the inutility of the "studied criticisms and systematic complaint" of this paper. It is out of question to refrain from noting the aberrations and perturbations of this shaky Administration, as it reels through its career; and much as we should instinctively cry out to a madman, or expostulate with a knave, to prevent an act of ruin or wrong, which reason tells us is beyond our means of prevention, we certainly *do* persist in our criticisms and complaints. Nor are we likely to shake off the habit until Mr. Buchanan and that Postmaster-General, whose views are always announced with the formal statement that they reflect the sentiment of the President, have completed their term of blundering misrule, and relieved the country of their perplexing influences. We must do thus because it is our impulse and our vocation; not because we have the slightest hope of sense or reason finding admission at the White House, or at the Departments.

The French John Jones.

The Emperor of the French possesses the rare talent of doing with *éclat* everything he undertakes, and of undertaking nothing which will most make a noise in the world. The most astute of politicians and the most skillful of tricksters, he is at once the Machiavelli and the Abracadabra of the century. To say that he rushes in where angels fear to tread, would be insufficient, without also saying that he skillfully avoids treading where angels would probably desire to lead him—if he would permit himself to be led—into walks where there is no immediate glory to be acquired, no political or ambitious object to be gained. He is the Old Boguy of philosophers; he frightens them, performs the antics immemorially associated with that venerable name, and is away up the chimney before they can make the first serious attempt to catch him.

In nothing have Napoleon's supreme impudence and unequaled adroitness been more apparent than in the recent case of Montalembert. Of all the bold things that the present ruler of France ever did, his attempt to put the finishing stroke to his raid against the freedom of the Press, and to stifle the public expression of private sentiment in France, was the most daring. It came at a time when the sensitive people, who submit to the arbitrary caprices of his peculiar despotism, had begun to tire under the irksome tyranny of petty *surveillance*. Repression in the interest of Order is a very good thing in its way: but men do not like being taken out of their beds in the night, and whistled, without a word of warning, out of Dauphiné or Touraine into Cayenne or Algiers. The moment which Napoleon selected for turning his whip into a scorpion, and for condensing over the head of Montalembert a new shower of pains and penalties upon speculation and speech, was full of peril for his dynasty. It was necessary for him either to surrender something or to refuse everything to the Press of France. He chose the more audacious alternative, and summoned the ex-Peer to atone for his Anglo-philist sympathies at the bar of an ordinary Police tribunal. He gave free course to the eloquence of Montalembert's counsel, and having arranged the judicial result, left the details of the forensic prosecution seemingly untrammelled by his irresistible engines of control. The Emperor's plans were at all points triumphant. His tribunal condemned Montalembert. Enough having then been done to assert Napoleon's power, he gave another turn of the rod with which he angles by day and by night in the waters of French popularity, and extended a gracious pardon to his victim, who rejected it and appealed. Montalembert, the small though honest man, took upon himself to give check to the greatest and least honest political chess-player in Europe. Napoleon, strong in the position wherein he had intrenched himself, suffered Montalembert to have his play out before he should be finally check-mated. The appeal was taken and allowed, and although the sentence of the lower tribunal was modified by the higher court, and a further impression of the authority of law and justice thereby created among the people, the actual condemnation remained. The principle of the Emperor's game was untouched; checkmate was still in the hands of Napoleon, and he has at length played the final move.

The "John Jones" of Montalembert is the Emperor of France; the *bête noir* of Montalembert is the Emperor's pardon. The flow of popular sympathy running strongly in favor of the victim of persecution was to some extent turned aside by the first demonstration of Napoleon's "clemency." He had made what looked very like a *faux pas* when he began to persecute the whilome Legitimist on the ground of a newspaper article; but he had, by his act of grace, made as much concession to public opinion as could be expected of a monarch who had just been pronounced by an ostensibly popular tribunal justified in the course which had at first seemed arbitrary in the extreme. People forgot the sufferings of the Martyr in the consideration of the mercy of the Inquisitor. The pardon was a concession to popular feeling, which was of far more consequence than the wrongs of Montalembert, who found himself less an object of sympathy the more the Emperor became an object of admiration. Montalembert determined, and very properly determined, to make an attempt again to change positions with Napoleon. He indignantly refused the pardon of the Emperor. The people highly esteemed the refusal; it showed pluck and firmness; it manifested a desire to suffer for righteousness' sake. The appeal was taken, and Montalembert was again doomed to punishment, slighter than before, but still punishment, for having expressed his opinions in print. The tide of popular feeling was again in favor of Montalembert, who would have been supremely happy as a martyr, but whose pride revolted from the position of a pardoned offender. But his *bête noir* was at his elbow in the very moment of his felicity as a doubly-confirmed martyr. The Emperor's pardon was again thrust upon the man who probably was the most reluctant recipient of Imperial clemency. He found himself again secondary to the "John Jones" of the occasion. Napoleon was the successful Marplot of his designs, and as there could be no victim where there had ceased to be persecution, stood determinedly between him and the pages of the future Fox, historian of the later martyrs.

What Montalembert's next move will be, it is impossible to conjecture; but it is certain that for the present, at least, he has been distanced by his sharper adversary. Napoleon is master of the position. Should the time come, by and by, when Montalembert may again be up while Napoleon is down, the late episode in the history of French rule will probably not be forgotten by either party. But, in the meanwhile, Napoleon profits by every advantage of his situation with the skill of a clever politician and an accomplished man of the world.

How to Make the Pacific Railroad Pay.

When the abundant capital of a wealthy district connects an inland with a seaboard metropolis by a railway, each of whose tracts is the only competitor with the other, and whose long trains, following through a dense population, the line of a natural avenue, are loaded down with the produce of boundless farms, the merchandize of every sea and the people of a populous country; when a railway thus located is opened to traffic in the miserable mechanical condition which characterizes American railways on their "completion," in spite of its advantages, it will only, under the most signally economical management, pay a reasonable interest on its cost. If the management is no better than the construction, it will utterly fail as a commercial investment. But when a railway is built in like manner, under the pressure of hard times, out of a treasury worse than empty, from the confines of civilization, through two thousand miles of wilderness to a new and undeveloped State; when such a railway has undergone its first season of fever and ague, after the manner of its Western prototypes, all the gold product of California would not pay its running expenses.

The Pacific Railway will necessarily be supported by Government during the first years of its existence. If then, there is one feature in its organization which more than all others demands attention, it is provision for such a mechanical condition as will not compel Government to pay its cost over again in the shape of unnecessary repairs. A few cents more or less on the mileage of trains, will be millions of dollars lost or saved in the long run. Should the Pacific Railway even embody what no American railway approximately embodies, the best *known* improvements, it would hardly earn a fair dividend. But if it is to *pay*, roundly and handsomely, provision must be made to reduce its working expenses to a standard not yet known and hardly dreamed of, but nevertheless possible.

Just at this time the world is full of new mechanical expedients, chemical combinations, and improved devices and processes of rare promise. After a considerable period of comparative inactivity, all the arts of engineering seem to have taken the first step towards new and wonderful progress. Besides radically original and untried inventions, there are hundreds of improvements in Railway machinery already half developed, which more than promise a remarkable economy. We are on the very threshold of such new results as will set forward the art of working Railways, fifty years; all we want, is a little thorough experiment, to complete the evidence and establish the exact value of the great economies which are to-day just out of practical reach for the want of these very tests.

If for this purpose, money enough to build the first ten miles of the Pacific Railway were at once put into the hands of a well selected corps of engineers, experts and experimenters, they could establish such truths before the time comes to prepare the superstructure and equipment of the said Railway, as would reduce its working expenses fifty per cent. below the lowest known standard. It is really wonderful to look over the various departments of railway engineering, and realize the evident but not yet tangible improvements in the shape, structure, manufacture and use of each part of every machine, as they crowd in on every hand, waiting their turn for a definite test and certificate of their merits. Without this test, which such a corps of engineers, backed by a liberal purse, and unfammeled by counting-room vetoes, alone could make certain and valuable, these hundreds of money-saving improvements will only struggle into practical recognition, when their absence shall have sunk capital enough to build a Pacific railway on every known route.

A few cynical outsiders, who, forsooth, have been bitten by some clap-trap patentee, may, indeed, exclaim against the whole race of inventors. Alas, there are too many men to-day in the Directorial chairs of our great railways, who say boldly that they don't believe in improvements—that railway machinery is degenerating, and that "our road has *got along* well enough in the old way." The fact is, on the contrary, that the locomotive of 1859 will do six times the work of the locomotive of 1834, at the same cost, and that, with the single exception of poorer materials and necessarily greater dead weight, to which exception the aforesaid objectors adhere with undying tenacity, the equipment of our railways is signally improving every year. And how and for what reason is it improving? *Only* through the careful observation of rigid experiments, and exactly in proportion to their thoroughness. Nature does not force her secrets upon old fogies who will not risk a cent in hunting after them; the stubborn truths of mechanics and chemistry reward only indefatigable laborers, and they always show their bright faces to diligent experimenters.

It would be impossible to enumerate here the details of the required course of experiments. The number and magnitude of the possible economies which a two years' trial would elicit, are overwhelming. The general aim would be to find out the best methods of increasing the stiffness and strength of parts while reducing their weight, by new materials and shapes; of decreasing friction by better arrangement, construction and balance of parts, and by the adaptation of special tools and processes; of modifying the effects of concussion by greater permanency and continuity of superstructure, and by increased durability and elasticity of wheels and springs; of obtaining the maximum heat from fuel in the cheapest, most durable, and most easily repaired apparatus; of applying this heat most economically to the water; of preserving it when it has completed its functions as a motor; of entirely separating the working steam from water; (the want of such a provision is now a fearful, though *unperceived*, source of waste;) of applying the steam in the most economical manner to the moving parts, and of constructing and applying to daily service instruments to measure power, and other developments. Improvements in either of these departments will result from nothing but experiments expressly instituted for this, and for no other object. It is a fatal mistake to associate delicate experiments with the daily business of a railway. An engine cannot be trammeled with novelties which are pretty sure not to work right the first time, when the great object is to get out of the engine a maximum day's work. The ever-varying conditions of the operation of each new feature, being secondary to the chief end, viz: the day's work, must be guessed at, and thus the practical discovery of important facts, and the accurate measure of new results, are indefinitely postponed. Besides, where experiment is the only object, rude and cheap materials will often answer the purpose of expensive working parts. To illustrate our meaning, take one example;—the burning of coal, in the present state of the art. We have reason to believe that a considerable portion of the fuel is wasted in the form of carbonic oxyd, which is invisible. So we admit less air below the fire to check its formation, and more air above the fire to promote its combustion;—a change, more or less marked is discovered, through the rude process of measuring the fuel consumed. What caused the change? Is there any less carbonic oxyd lost, or is there more carburetted hydrogen burned, or does the boiler prime less, or is the effect of the blast modified? Either one of fifty involved or accidental circumstances attending our alteration of the fire box could have caused it. We simply do not know anything at all about it, and we might grope in the dark for years and never ascertain whether we are using or throwing away a large portion of our fuel. Suppose, however we begin at the right end of the problem, by analyzing the gases which pass from the fire,—we shall then know the precise effect of each change, and shall shortly conclude from known premises exactly the right change in the fire-box appurtenances, and so inaugurate a grand economy at the least possible cost of money and time.

Such experiments, and a great many others of higher importance, should be authorized by Government before it undertakes the fearful risk of paying for the sacrificed fuel and self-consuming plant of an old fogy railroad two thousand miles long. Every cent judiciously expended in preliminary experiments will save at least a dollar a year after the Pacific Railway trains begin to run. And Government would not labor single-handed. The railway companies, when once convinced that the work would be well done, would be only too happy to avail themselves of its results, by furnishing their half towards the expenses, in the use of tools and machinery, and in other facilities.

Equalization of the State Tax.

The bill introduced in the Senate, on Tuesday, by Mr. Darling, aims at a much needed reform. It has long been a subject of complaint that the State tax bore unequally upon the counties, owing to different modes of valuation practiced in the assessment, by which the amount levied and paid was out of proportion to the comparative amount of taxable property. The consequence has been that some counties paid less than their equitable share, while others, of course, paid more. The latter class have not failed to complain of this injustice, but no remedy has hitherto been applied. Mr. Darling proposes that a Board of Commissioners, three in number, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and to hold their office two years, shall go into every County, examine the assessment rolls thereof, and the equalization made by the Supervisors, and that they shall carefully inquire into the true value of the real estate. They are also to discover what personal property, if any, escapes taxation. The result of their investigations they are to report to the Legislature on or before March 1, 1860.

The Commissioners are to have power, in cases of gross inequality, to regulate the amount of tax to be levied upon any county for that year, by written notice to the County Clerk and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The amount so determined by the Commissioners shall be obligatory upon the Supervisors, subject to an appeal, within ten days, to the Comptroller, whose decision shall be final. The Commissioners are to have the same *per diem* pay as the Canal Appraisers, and such traveling expenses as the Governor may allow. They are also to appoint a Clerk, whose pay the Governor shall determine.

Manifestly, the bill assigns the Commissioners a duty not less laborious than important. They will have a year in which to prepare their first report, which is only about five days to each county, no allowance being made for traveling time. If they shall be able to accomplish all that the bill requires in the period of their office, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of their appointment.

The Cumberland Coal Company, and Corporations in General.—We had occasion a few days ago, (as indeed we might have occasion every day in the year,) to utter some home truths in regard to the management by our great commercial corporations of the interests confided to their keeping. We found a text then ready to our purpose, in the recently published complaint of the Cumberland Coal Company against Allen M. Sherman and others, formerly connected with that Company and prominent in the control of its concerns. On the showing of this complaint, drawn up by the Company's own lawyers, we found the direction confessing to a degree of negligence, and even of recklessness, in the discharge of their duties to the stockholders which had seriously embarrassed the development, and for a time endangered the very existence, of a property valued by millions, and established under natural conditions in every way favorable to its permanent prosperity. The case was striking and important enough to demand comment on its own isolated merits; but it became doubly significant when regarded, from the point of view in which we put it, as illustrating what we believe to be the ruling rather than the exceptional condition of our great joint-stock companies. This Company, speaking in their own behalf, charge themselves with virtually abandoning the supervision of their vast interests to three or four officers, whom they allege to have been wholly dependent upon a single member of the Board of Directors. This Director, Mr. Sherman, they now accuse of perverting his trust in the most open and systematic manner. We stated their case as they state it themselves, and out of their own mouth drew the verdict of their condemnation.

Mr. Sherman's counsel writes to us, since the publication of our article, that the complaints of the Company, so far as they impute to his client, any frauds, unfair dealing, or malversation in office, will be proved upon trial to be wholly without foundation in fact. Upon this point we neither gave nor implied any sort of opinion whatever. It was no concern of ours to do so. We were not engaged in indorsing the complaint of this particular Company against the particular persons whom it is prosecuting; but simply in showing what we conceive ourselves to have demonstrated, that if the Cumberland Company, and the many other Companies which have been managed in like manner, have not been pillaged and put to profit by knots of unscrupulous men, their escape is due to no wisdom or providence on their own part.

A Border Ruffian Coming to the Confessional.—We publish, in another column, a letter from Governors Walker and Stanton, concerning the fraudulent character of the Kansas election of 1857, which deserves general attention. The returns of that election in Oxford County, it will be remembered, were *rejected* by Governor Walker, on account of their gross and palpable falsehood, as well as of their lack of legal forms. For this act they were denounced by the Administration and its agents, in every section of the country.

It now appears that the name of one of the Judges affixed to these returns,—whose authority was relied on to sustain them—was *forged*. Batt Jones, the Judge in question, and one of the most active and unprincipled among the Border Ruffian tools, has published a letter, declaring that he never signed his name nor consented that any one else should do so. That he did not *at the time* denounce the fraud and thus deprive it of its intended effect is an outrage and a crime scarcely less than that of the forgery itself. He pleads, in his own excuse, that he was not called on by any tribunal to testify, and that he did not desire to volunteer his evidence. Even now he declines to expose the other parties by whom this great wrong was perpetrated, except it become "necessary in self-defence." Judge Jones' idea of the duty of a public man is not particularly creditable to him. He evidently regards it as comprised in the business of taking care of himself—leaving the public interests to their fate.

Messrs. Walker and Stanton publish this letter as a vindication of their official action. It was scarcely needed for such a purpose. No man, in any section, whose opinion was sufficiently independent and disinterested to be worth anything, has failed, from the beginning, to give their course his approbation. Those who censured it were the selfish and unprincipled party hacks, upon whom this exposition will be utterly thrown away.

The City Inspectorship—A Sharp Game.—Mr. Morton published a card in the Times the other day denying that any understanding had been had with the Aldermen by which the Mayor's nominee for City Inspector was to be rejected, and he himself kept in office. His denial convinced nobody, for those who were unwilling to regard it as a deliberate and intentional falsehood, had no difficulty in perceiving that it was a paltry and contemptible evasion. The proceedings of the Board on Thursday night show that it was probably both.

The Mayor nominated Dr. Foster for the place a week ago, and the nomination was sent to a Committee which shows no intention of acting or reporting upon it. Alderman Tuomey had no hesitation in saying that he hoped the Committee would *not* report, in order that Morton might retain the office,—and the reason he gave for this wish was that Morton *would appoint his* (Tuomey's) *friends to office.* Alderman Genet expressed substantially the same views, adding that he would vote for no man whom the Mayor might nominate, unless the Mayor *should consult him* on the subject! As the result of the debate, the matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

The game is very palpable. The plunderers and jobbers about the City Hall are determined to keep Morton in the office,—although his term has expired and he has no more business there than he has in the Mayor's seat. The Board of Aldermen are parties to the plot:—and according to present appearances, the people of the City must submit for another year to the corrupt imbecility which has distinguished that office under its present rule. The only remedy is with *the Legislature*, and we hope that body will lose no time in applying it.

The Canals.—There are improvements, costing very little, which are capable of materially increasing the capacity of the canals for business. One of these is specified in a resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Prosser, Chairman of the Canal Committee in the Senate. It is simply to add to the length of the locks, by removing the rear gates back and extending the side walls forty feet. Such a change would enable boats to pass of tonnage one third greater than that of the largest now in use. The width of boats and locks would remain the same as now, and no increased depth of water would be required. Mr. Prosser is showing that he is a practical man. Those who, like him, are largely engaged in canal navigation, best know how to effect cheap and valuable improvements.

Shall Parties be Witnesses?—The bill to repeal the act of 1857, authorizing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf, was favorably reported in the Assembly yesterday. Two correspondents of this paper have recently expressed opposite opinions as to the merits of the law proposed to be repealed. It is manifestly a subject of much importance, and should be handled in the Legislature with careful deliberation, and upon full information of the existing law.

Early in the Session.—Mr. Godard offered a resolution in the Assembly yesterday, that the Legislature adjourn, on the 15th March, *sine die*. This is an early movement. There are some honorable gentlemen whose patriotism, every session, takes the form of a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Godard. Everybody knows that the Legislature will not adjourn before the last of the hundred days; so that the attempt costs nothing, and is worth rather less than it costs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER, THE HARBOR, AND THE FOG.—It has been reported that Prof. MAURY lately predicted that there would not be two consecutive days of fine weather during the month of January. However this may be, it is quite certain that the weather thus far is likely to verify the prediction—if it were made. We had scarcely ceased chronicling the snow-storms of the first week in January, and the Arctic temperature of the beginning of the second, when there occurred a sudden change to mild weather. The City and rivers yesterday, were enveloped in a dense fog; so dense was it on the rivers that navigation became extremely difficult. To add to the variety, we were treated to an easterly storm, which was neither rain nor snow, but a cross between the two,—a most uncomfortable drizzle, like what is sometimes termed a Scotch mist. In the morning the temperature was sufficiently cold to freeze this mist or fine rain, as it fell, and the earth was covered with a coating of ice that rendered it unsafe for any but very spry persons to move about. This was especially the case upon the sidewalks, where it formed "glare ice," which none but perfectly sober men could walk over with any safety to themselves. The telegraph wires were thickly encased, and the trees put on a glassy covering. This, however, continued for a very brief season. The cold moderated as the rain increased, and soon all vestiges of ice had disappeared from the pavements. The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, which was to have left on Wednesday afternoon, did not start until 12 o'clock yesterday, and all the Sound boats due here were behind time. Some few vessels were towed up from below, and a large number were reported outside, unable to make the harbor on account of the very thick weather. At Long Branch and Squan, the telegraph reported it very foggy. No vessels attempted to go to sea. There was very little business doing along South and West streets, and altogether the day was pronounced one of the most uncomfortable of the season.

A LIVERPOOL PILOT IN NEW-YORK.—Mr. JONATHAN HODGSON, the Liverpool pilot who was in this City last Winter, having been brought away from Liverpool by the Collins' steamer *Adriatic*, has met with a second adventure of the same kind, his "taking off" this time being the steamer *North American*, on her last trip to Portland. When this steamer had arrived at the "Bell Buoy," the place where the pilots usually leave the vessels outward bound, a heavy gale of wind was prevailing, which made it impossible for the pilot to be taken out, and the steamer was obliged to proceed with him on board. Mr. HODGSON expects to return by the next steamer to Liverpool; meantime, it is needless to say, he is receiving, as on the former occasion, such attentions from his brother pilots of New-York, that it is presumed he will have no occasion to regret his second involuntary visit to this port.

DISEASED PORK FROM NEW-JERSEY FOR THE NEW-YORK MARKET.—Information has been lodged with the Mayor that an epidemic of a very serious nature has broken out among the hogs at a distillery in Millstone, N. J., near Raritan. It is stated that nearly a hundred hogs are carried off by it daily, and that as soon as the keepers of the pens see the hogs stagger, they knock them over and drag them out for the butchers to pick up; the carcasses then are dressed, it is further asserted, and sent to the New-York market. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be vigilant in endeavoring to exclude the diseased meat from the market. Last Summer, it will be remembered, the distemper among the hogs in New-Jersey prevailed quite extensively.

RELIEF FOR THE MEN LATELY ARRESTED IN IRELAND.—Soon after the news of the arrest of certain members of the Phœnix Club, in Ireland, on a suspicion that they were plotting against the Government, circulars were issued to such as were supposed to sympathize with the arrested, calling for funds to aid in their defence. In response to the call, a private meeting was held at Tammany Hall, last evening, at which there was a considerable attendance, but there was not much business done, other than the appointment of Committees to solicit subscriptions.

LECTURES ON AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Dr. DEHASS has been invited to deliver a course of lectures before the American Ethnological Society; and his introductory will be delivered this evening at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, Second-avenue. The gentleman selected to deliver this coure enjoys a high reputation as an industrious laborer in the field of science.

COMPETITION FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE SITE.—The Society known as the American Union for Inventors and Exhibitors, have a petition to the Common Council in circulation for signatures, in which much fault is found with the late management of the American Institute, and the claims of the "Union" urged for the lots on which the Crystal Palace stood, that they may erect a suitable building for exhibitions.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The printers' of the City propose to celebrate the anniversary of FRANKLIN'S birthday, next Monday, in good style. The exercises will take place at Niblo's in the evening, Mayor TIEMANN presiding. Prominent editors, authors and publishers will respond to sentiments, and little ELLA, who is an extraordinary little damsel, will give one of her readings. The printers usually get up their festivals in an attractive way.

THE RECENT STABBING CASE.—A member of the Marion Volunteers desires it to be known that neither COGAN nor BARNEY DONELLY, who were the parties to the affray, are members of that company.

A NEW EXCHANGE.—The Shoe, Leather and Hide dealers are about to open an exchange in this City, where they can meet to transact business as conveniently as the Stock and Produce dealers men do, in their respective Exchanges.

A FREE CHURCH.—Among the religious notices in our advertising columns will be found a notice of an effort now in progress to erect a *free* Church edifice, for the accommodation of those who have hitherto worshipped in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library. It merits attention.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, at a house in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue, upon the body of a child three years of age, named MARY J. COWAY, who died from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire, while playing about the grate, on last Tuesday. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

Police Reports.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two Irish youths, named Patrick Burns and Patrick McCauley, entered the store of Hugh Newman, No. 169 First-avenue, on Thursday night, by breaking in a panel of the front door, and crawling through the opening. A policeman watched their movements, and after they had both entered the store, cut off their retreat. While he was securing Burns, McCauey succeeded in making his escape and carrying with him some small change and other booty, which he had hastily secured. He was, however, subsequently arrested, and they were both brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, and each committed in default of $2,000 bail. McCauley, a few days since, picked the pocket of a man in Broadway, who identified him in the Courts. At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Albertson, of the Sixth Ward, saw three youths trying to work their way into No. 31 Grove-street. He arrested them and took them to the Station-house, when they gave their names as Andrew Hoyt, Charles Heath, and Wm. Mather. They had a good supply of burglars' tools with them. They were yesterday committed to the Tombs. Mather, who is the oldest, gave his age as 16, said he had no parents, and to the question as to what he did for a living, said, "I don't do nothing."

ROBBERY AND RUM.—A well-dressed youth has been attracting considerable attention for a few evenings, in the bar-room attached to the Broadway Theatre, in consequence of the liberal patronage he bestowed upon the establishment during the intervals in the performances in the theatre. He carried a large roll of bank bills, and generally invited all present to imbibe every time he was disposed to drink, which was very often. Officer Jourdan, who is detailed there, saw the young man, and suspecting that he had not come honestly by the money he had, arrested him. As soon as he was in custody he became very much frightened, and confessed to having stolen the money he had been spending so lavishly. He gave his name as McDavitt. He had been living with his mother, who resides over the grocery store of Mr. Wm. Henry, No. 225 Delancey-street; and Mr. Henry had boarded with her also. Some days ago the keys of Mr. Henry's trunks were taken from his pantaloons pocket, his trunks opened, and $70 extracted therefrom. Young McDavitt was not suspected; the robbery was charged upon "some expert burglar." Yesterday the youth was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who ordered him to be locked up in the Tombs.

THE UPHAM ABANDONMENT CASE.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday before Justice WELSH. Wm. Stewart, a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward, stated that in May last he saw Mr. Upham follow some young girls attached to the public school in Twelfth-street, and that he arrested him at the instance of one of the young ladies. A son of Mr. Upham said that his father had never treated the complainant with undue harshness, and that the abandonment was more on her part than his. Mr. Underhill, governess of the Unitary Home, testified that Mr. Upham some time since called at his establishment and tried to negotiate for rooms for himself and son. Nothing was said about procuring accommodations for his wife. The case was adjourned until next Friday for a further hearing.

A Hint for Fashionable Society.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing and hearing so much of the misery and suffering amongst the poor suggested to my mind that, as variety is said to be the "spice of life," how much happier those who have an abundance of this world's goods, and who visit the opera and theatre so often that they become almost stale and uninstructing, would be if they would occasionally disguise themselves in humble attire and visit the sick and fatherless, in some of the numerous abodes of misery and wretchedness with which our City abound. Would they not return happier far than if they had visited the most fashionable place of amusement, or the most elegant church? Would they not cease their repinings, and thank God for blessings before unappreciated?

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR INVALUABLE JOURNAL.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

What the Commissioners Have Done, and What They Propose to Do.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Commissioners of the new City Hall, appointed in accordance with the act passed April 17, 1858, having entered on their duties, beg leave to present to your honorable body the following report:

The second section of the above-mentioned act makes it the duty of the Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a building in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, of suitable dimensions and arrangement to accommodate therein the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, Surrogate's Court, Marine Court, their various offices and chambers, Grand and Petit Juries, the Sheriff, Clerks of those Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, District-Attorney, and Law Institute.

In order to determine the accommodation necessary for these several Courts, departments and offices, and thus enable us to arrive at a just conclusion as to the size and arrangement of the contemplated building, we addressed communications to the several Judges, and other gentlemen representing them, requesting to be informed of the number of rooms and square feet of each which they would respectively require therein.

Replies were received from those thus addressed, which accompany this report, and from which it will be seen that

The Supreme Court will require two rooms for Circuit Court, with two rooms for Juries adjoining, one General Term room, one room for Chambers, with a private room attached for the Judges, and one room for Special Term.

The Superior Court—One room for General Term, one for Principal Term, one for Special Term, Clerk's office, two rooms for Chambers and supplementary examinations, two rooms for Judges and Library, and nine smaller ones for Juries and other purposes.

The Court of Common Pleas—One General Term room, one for Trial Term and one for Special Term, one for examinations, one for Judges and Library, two for Jury rooms, and two for clerks and Naturalization offices.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer—One Court-room, and two small rooms adjoining for Juries.

The General Sessions—Two Court-rooms, two rooms for Petit Juries, two for the Recorder, and two for the City Judge.

The Special Sessions—One Court-room, one room for Judges' chambers, and one each for Clerk's office, papers, officers and prisoners.

Surrogate's Court—One Court-room, and one room each for the Clerk, for records, reference and private office.

The Marine Court—Two rooms for Courts, and five others for Clerk's offices and other purposes.

The Clerk of General Sessions—Two rooms.

For the Grand Jury—Two rooms, one of them for witnesses.

The Sheriff—One large room for main office, and twelve smaller ones for the Deputies; also, one private office.

The Commissioner of Jurors—One large room and two smaller ones.

District-Attorney—Three rooms adjoining each other.

And the Law Institute—One large room for library, and two smaller ones for Committees and storage of duplicates.

Making twelve rooms of from two thousand one hundred to three thousand two hundred and fifty square feet each.

Thirteen rooms of from one thousand two hundred and seventy-one to two thousand square feet each.

Thirty-three rooms of from five hundred to one one thousand square feet each.

And thirty-nine rooms of from one hundred and twenty to four hundred and fifty square feet each.

Or a total of ninety-seven rooms, together making eighty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-three square feet, exclusive of halls, passage-ways, corridors and walls.

To give this accommodation, with the proper arrangement of the rooms, would require the erection of a building at least three hundred and seventy-five feet long and one hundred and thirty-one feet wide, two stories high, with a high basement and cellar.

We are not prepared to say that the smallest estimate has, in all cases, or even in any case, been furnished. We believe, however, that great care has been taken in making up these statements, with a view to the proper accommodation of the several Courts, departments, and offices, and for the convenient transaction of the business respectively appertaining to them; and that therefore we are of the opinion that little reduction, if any, can be safely made from the estimates submitted, especially when it is considered that the business of all these Courts and offices is continually increasing proportionately with the rapid growth of the trade and population of the City.

In this respect we might allude to the fact that a building, if erected ten years ago, suitable and even ample then to meet the demands of the several courts and offices, for the accommodation of which the act provides, would not now be hardly sufficient for the purposes required for their present business; nor is it probable that the one contemplated will be so ten or fifteen years hence, unless proper allowance be made for the prospective increase of the population of the City, and the consequent increase of the business of these courts and offices.

We therefore deem it not only proper, but in fact a matter of ultimate economy, to embrace the full estimates which have been submitted in relation to the required accommodation, and even to enlarge on the same.

From these estimates, and the size of the building required based on the same, it will be seen, on due consideration, that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which the Legislature has authorized your Honorable Body to raise for the erection and furnishing of the proposed building, will be sufficient therefor.

The buildings which may be erected for the purposes mentioned in the act, should, in our opinion, be one which will be well calculated, not only in its size, but as to its arrangements, to afford the necessary accommodation, present as well as prospective, and one too, which, in its architectural style and beauty, shall also accord with the uses to which it is contemplated to be devoted, and in harmony with the other public edifices of the City, as well as commensurate with the wealth and importance of this metropolis.

It should, likewise, be constructed so as to render it fire-proof, in view of the numerous important books, documents and papers which will be placed and kept within it.

In consequence, therefore, in our view of the smallness of the sum authorized to be raised for its erection, as applied to the large dimensions required for it, according to the accommodations necessary to be provided in it, we have not proceeded to advertise for any plans and specifications for the same. We have, however, caused estimates of the probable cost of such a building as it is evident will be required, to be made by a competent party, and which accompany this report, so that your honorable body may be informed in regard thereto, and as a basis of an application to the Legislature at its present session, for authority to increase the amount for the erection and furnishing thereof, in accordance with such of the estimates as may be approved.

Three estimates have thus been prepared: one for a fire-proof brick building; one for a brick building, with wooden beams and floors; and the other, with marble fronts, iron beams, and entirely fire-proof. All of them, however, include the necessary arrangements and appliances for heating with steam, as well as for the furnishing to the several rooms thereof when completed.

The estimate for a brick building, wooden beams and floors, is $737,906.

For a brick building, fire-proof, $840,000.

And one with marble fronts, and entirely fire-proof, $904,870.

The present City Hall contains 42,276 square feet in two stories, including the walls, halls, corridors and stairways. These occupy about one-third of the entire area, which deducted, would leave 28,251 square feet for rooms.

The New City Hall, as proposed by us, will contain, exclusive of the walls, halls, corridors and stairways, 118,250 square feet, or more than four times that of the present City Hall, which cost about the sum of $525,000, or more than one-half the entire estimated cost of the proposed new building with marble front, and constructed so as to be fire-proof, furnished, and with the necessary arrangements for heating.

In connection with the accommodations required, as herein stated, it may be well to add, that it has been suggested to us that provision be also made for the Board of Supervisors and the Register.

We are of the opinion that this should be done, especially in regard to the Register, if the building shall be constructed as proposed, so as to be fire-proof. The books, maps and papers in this office should be placed beyond all liability to fire; and as the business appertaining to this office is increasing yearly, it will soon require further accommodations than are now afforded to it.

These additional accommodations, if provided for, would slightly increase the size and cost of the building; but we are of the opinion that, with these, the building could be erected and furnished for the sum of one million of dollars, with marble fronts.

We await the action of your Honorable Body in relation to the matters which are reported by us, and trust that the same may be taken in time to obtain, if deemed proper, the authority of the present Legislature to increase the sum to be raised for the proposed New City Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

WILSON G. HUNT, } Commissioners of the
JOHN B. CORLIES, } New City Hall.

Manifestation of the Solidarity of the Nations.

SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, &C.—AN ITALIAN EJECTED.

The *Allgemeine Arbeiter Bund*, an Association of European political refugees and Socialists, assembled at their head-quarters, the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last evening, and thence proceeded to the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester-street, where a meeting for "Liberty, Egality, and Fraternity," at which a "Manifestation of the Solidarity of the Nations" had been announced, was held. The ball-room was plentifully decorated with flags, and the crowd which met there, principally German, and French, and Italian men and women, was very large. Dr. FUSTER of Vienna, the President, first addressed the meeting in German and in French. He spoke for liberty, and told the story of Signora JESSE MERITON WHITE MARIO, and her imprisonment in Italy. While he was speaking an Italian interrupted him several times, expressing his disapprobation of what the Speaker said. The Italian was speedily ejected, after the manner of Tammany Hall, and the speaker concluded. He then introduced Signora MARIO, who said, in the presence of those whom she saw around her, she had much rather have listened than have attempted to teach. It was *Hamlet's* question, "To be, or not to be?" which was reëchoed throughout Europe. Every one of the exiles, driven out of Europe because they sought liberty, had sobbed it in their adieux. She read the creed of the oppressed European masses who loved liberty. Until the question of existence or no existence was answered in the affirmative, they would never cease to seek their rights. The rulers answered Hamlet's question, "Not to be." The people answered with one voice, "To be." The people did not believe in the papacy, in the sanctity of the regal office, in aristocracies, in the inheritance of virtue, in the privileges of a class. The solidarity of free and equal men was the problem to be worked out in the present age. Life was one in the individual and in the nations. The lady examined the condition and comparative progress of the nations of Europe, which seemed to indicate, she said, that we were far from having attained the solidarity of the nations as yet. Each people of Europe had its own work to do in the overthrow of despotism. England had much to do before she should attain her true position. Recent events showed that the Irish insurrections had not ceased forever. Steps were being taken for the amalgamation of the races of the British Isles. She would rather see England exerting herself for the liberty of the European people than mistress of the world. Since 1848 the English people had watched their foreign relations with more jealousy than they had ever watched them before. She would not say that the people of England were advanced far enough to induce their Government to aid the people, but they would prevent their Government from aiding the despots. France in 1789 was the sword of Democracy, and she would throw her weight into the scales in favor of Democracy. The present delusion of France, she believed, would be her last one. The duty of the Germans consisted in working steadily for the overthrow of the perfidious House of Hapsburg, which for centuries had been the stumbling-block of Austria. Germany could only secure her own rights by helping the people of the other nations to obtain theirs. Poland had been more sinned against than sinning. Gagged, bound hand and foot, and in the midst of her enemies, the heart of Poland still beat high for liberty. The work was proceeding in Poland in spite of the efforts made to stifle it, and in the day of revolution, which was to come, it would be for Poland to drive back Czarism. There were two Popes in Europe—the Pope of Russia and the Pope of Rome. While it was the duty of Poland to drive back the former, it was for Italy to overthrow the latter. The speaker reviewed the condition of Italy. Italy, in performing her own duty, performed a cosmopolitan work. Italy would give the watchword for the next war in Europe. The Italians were preparing to drive out the Austrians, and the Italians desired that when the Austrian was thrown over the Alps the Germans should be prepared on the other side to receive them on their bayonets. Those who looked upon the United States as their home, could lend assistance to their brethren at home, could raise a fund to aid them when the tocsin of insurrection should sound throughout Europe. If the representatives of the emigration of various European nations there, to-night, would appoint each a member of a Committee to take this matter in hand, people would begin to understand, when the time for action arrived, the emigrants in this country would not be backward in their support of a movement for liberty in Europe.

The President announced that General AVEZANA, who had been expected to address them in Italian, was unwell. He introduced Mr. CORADI, who read an address in Italian, and Mr. SPATZECK followed in the Polish language. Dr. SIGWIN next spoke in German. He reviewed the late history of France. It had been said when the great NAPOLEON was on the throne that he would always remain there, but he had fallen, and the Bourbons had fallen, and the present ruler in his turn would fall. He urged that money should be raised to aid the people of Europe. Mr. KAPFF next addressed those assembled; and bade them shout for ORSINI and PIERRI so loud that the sound should cross the ocean. Three cheers were given for them. The President proposed that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Signora MARIO for her address, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS.—The water from the Water-Works is being introduced gradually into private dwellings throughout the City. The pipes have been cleaned and the water is clear and pure. Two donkey engines are constantly in motion forcing the water from the pump well into the Reservoir at Ridgewood. The Pierrepont House and many other public and private buildings are already supplied with water, and plumbers are engaged in making connections in all parts of the city. The permanent engine at the pump well will not be in operation before Spring, but the engines now in use will furnish all the water that is required until that time. The hydrants in the streets, about which there was at one time much fault found, seem to work better than was anticipated. During the late cold snap, when almost everything was frozen up, there were two fires, and water from the hydrants was used in both cases, and obtained without difficulty. There is a sufficient head of water now to force it to the top of the highest building in the city. The Fire Commissioners have the subject of reducing the Fire Department before them. They will doubtless recommend that all but four or six of the engine companies be disbanded, and hose companies organized instead. This will reduce the expenses of the Fire Department at least one-half. Engines will only be of service in distant parts of the city, where there are no hydrants.

THE BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—That Brooklyn will have an Opera House, complete in all its departments, and ready for occupancy by another Winter seems now to be considered a fixed fact, thanks to the energy of the Committee appointed some months ago to press the matter forward. They were authorized to obtain subscriptions to the project, select a site, and make all the preliminary arrangements. At a meeting held on Wednesday last to report progress, the enterprise was declared feasible and practicable by all present. More than $100,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for by responsible parties—by those who stand ready at any moment to take it up, and who are interested in the progress of Brooklyn; and it is confidently believed that the moment a site is selected and plans for a building are adopted that the whole of the stock will be taken up without any great exertion being made. The Committee have at their disposal several eligible sites—one of which they will probably select as soon as the plans are submitted. Some of the best architects in the country have been invited to present plans and estimates, and by the opening of Spring it is probable that everything will be in readiness to proceed with the work. The Committee are determined that the building shall be in every way worthy of the "third city in the Union."

THE RAILROAD ON ATLANTIC-STREET.—A meeting of those opposed to the bill now before the Legislature, in favor of paying the Long Island Railroad Company $125,000 for the tunnel on Atlantic-street, was called for last evening at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. At the appointed hour about fifty persons assembled, when GIDEON FROST was called to the Chair, and Ex-Alderman HINMAN was appointed Secretary. A series of resolutions were offered, when it was made manifest that a majority of those present were opposed to the objects of the meeting, or at all events they were the most noisy, and interrupted the proceedings. The resolutions against the bill, and appointing a committee to get up a remonstrance, was finally declared carried, and the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Eastern District Board of Representatives have elected the following officers for the present year: *President*—CHARLES C. TALBOT, of Engine No. 6. *Vice President*—CHARLES W. CHESHIRE. *Secretary*—ROBERT T. HENDRICK. *Treasurer*—RODNEY THURSBY. PETER G. BRENNAN has been reëlected Fire Warden. The annual ball of the Department will take place at the Odeon, Feb. 22. This Department has $13,000 invested for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and $1,600 in cash. In the Western District the following officers have been elected: *President*—JOHN C. ROACH. *Vice-President*—CORNELIUS B. SIMPSON. *Recording Secretary*—JOHN B. PITT. *Financial Secretary*—WM. E. SPRAGUE. *Treasurer*—HENRY OAKLEY.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.—The suit of Fanny B. LAWRENCE against JAMES KIERNAN for slander, was tried the second time in the City Court, yesterday, when the Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict. The parties to this case reside in the Eastern District. Plaintiff, in 1857, worked for defendant a few days, and immediately thereafter he accused her of stealing a watch and jewelry, in all valued at $500. On the first trial the jury awarded $900 damages; but a new trial was granted on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the complaint, and the plaintiff, at the same time, was permitted to amend the same.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Miss ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, residing at No. 24 Devoe-street, was so severely burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, Thursday night, that she cannot recover. She lighted a lamp when only one tube had a wick in it, and the flame ran down the empty tube, causing an explosion. The mother of the injured girl was badly burned in attempting to extinguish the fire. A servant girl named CATHERINE CALLAHAN was severely burned by a fluid lamp exploding while filling it on Thursday night. She resides in Broadway, near Fourth-street.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The children of the Hanson-place M. E. Church will celebrate the first anniversary of the organization of their school on Sunday afternoon. The school is in a flourishing condition. It now numbers about 500 scholars, though it commenced with but about 30. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. WISE and KENNEDY, and there will be singing by the children.

A NOVELTY.—Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and Red Hook Point, was so packed with ice on Thursday afternoon that several venture some individuals crossed from one shore to the other.

There were 6,258 patients treated in the Williamsburg Dispensary during last year.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 90, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN LIEUT. MORTON AND "AN ENGINEER."—We have received from Lieut. MORTON a reply to the letter of "An Engineer" published in our paper of yesterday. That reply is not such as we are disposed to publish in our columns. We are unwilling to lend them to become the vehicle of personal denunciations. Lieut. M. requested us on our declining to publish it, to address it to the author of "An Engineer" whose name he states is unknown to him. We have done so.

Loss of the Margaret Tyson.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONLY SURVIVOR AT BOSTON.

The bark *Azor*, Capt. BURKE, from Fayal, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, bringing 45 "Consul's men," or shipwrecked seamen, who had been collected at that island. Among these is the alleged only survivor of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of New-York—"WILLIAM KENNEDY." No one appears to doubt the truth of his narrative, as far as it goes, but the extreme ignorance of KENNEDY as to nautical affairs appears to disqualify him from fixing the date of the disaster, and other important particulars. He does not even remember the names of his shipmates, and must have forgotten his own, for there was no "William Kennedy" shipped upon the *Margaret Tyson*, as appears by the shipping-list in the possession of Messrs. PENTZ & GOING. The *Traveller* gives the following result of the interview with KENNEDY: "KENNEDY is a short, thick-set young man of about 25 years of age, not more than five feet three inches high, of a light complexion, with sandy hair and grey eyes. He is quite plump, and appears to enjoy good health. He thinks the *Margaret Tyson* had been out about twenty days, when she was lost; this was about the 15th of September; but his first account stated that she was lost on a Sunday. He does not know whether the masts were cut away, but thinks they were, and that the wreck of them stove the boats. A quarter-boat, with five men in her, cleared the ship, but she fell into the trough of the sea, and capsized. As she was to leeward of the ship, and partly becalmed, KENNEDY managed to scramble on board, where he took off some of his heavy clothing, and, when the ship went down, the moveable house over one of the hatchways, he does not know which, broke adrift, and upon this he and four others managed to save themselves. He does not remember their names; in fact, he does not seem to know the names of any of his shipmates. One by one they died.

All these particulars, however, are only inferences; for in answer to direct questions he replied that he did not know, he could not tell, he had forgotten all about it. The weather was not very cold; sometimes the sea was very rough, and washed over the house, but he held on to part of the top-lashing, which was still fast to the ring-bolts below. In answer to the question, what were his thoughts when he found himself alone, without any prospect of having his life saved, he replied that he did not think. He lived from day to day in a state of torpor. Night came and daylight followed without making any impression upon his mind. He was dead to every sensation of fear or hope, and lived without knowing why. The instinct of life induced him to hold on when the sea washed over him; and the same instinct caused him to look out for something to eat, and to catch water in his shoes; when there was rain. He said that a fish was washed upon the house, but how large he does not remember, and upon this he lived for some time. No doubt there were plenty of fish around him, for fish invariably play around drifting spars, wrecks and sea-weed. When discovered by the schooner *Orrad*, he did not feel any particular change in his mind; he does not know what gratitude means, but thought about something to eat.

From all we can learn directly, and infer from leading questions, we believe that the ship had been carrying a heavy press of sail by the wind on the starboard tack close-hauled, that she shifted her cargo and fell over on her beam-ends—that in order to get her before the wind, her main and mizzen-masts were cut away—that these in their fall stove the boats—that the cargo forced open the hatches, the water rushed in, filled her, and she went down before there was time to construct a raft, or to save the boats.

There does not seem to be the least reason to doubt the loss of the ship, but from KENNEDY's want of knowledge, or some other cause, it is not so clear that all hands perished. Men may, like himself, have clung to pieces of the wreck, and been rescued, or, for aught we could learn to the contrary, may have taken one of the boats, filled the holes in her with their clothing, and been picked up by some vessel. WM. KENNEDY states positively that he shipped in New-York by that name—the only name he ever had."

INDUSTRIAL COLONY FOR AFRICA.—A Convention of colored persons, held recently at Chatham, C. W., decided to appoint five Commissioners to proceed to Africa, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for the establishment of an Industrial Colony. The following gentlemen were appointed: Messrs. Martin R. Delaney, Robert Douglass, Robert Campbell, James W. Purnell and Amos Aray, M. D. It is the purpose of this party to proceed to Lagos, thence go to the interior and secure the location for the Colony, and then to report to the "African Civilization Society" of this City. Subscriptions are solicited in aid of the enterprise.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Depôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved, but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair,

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William streets.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

Also, a full assortment of white cambric ties for evening wear.

Stearns & Marvin's

WILDER-PATENT

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

It has no Equal!—The EAU ATHENIENNE OR HAIR RESTORER of JULES HAUEL, has no equal in preserving and beautifying the hair, and in restoring it to its former life-color and beauty, when it has turned gray or fallen into decay. It is a speedy, sure remedy for baldness, easily applied, perfectly harmless, and is not a dye. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Special attention to prescriptions. The proprietor constantly in attendance. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Apothecary, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have impressments over all others; is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Electrical Inhalation

Will invigorate and give health to the Lungs, and Nature's remedy will be found the best. Dr. HUMBERT, the inventor of this treatment for disease, is at the Bible House, New-York, Room No. 22, entrance on Astor-place.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

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Wood's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

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The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. BALLOU BROTHERS, Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR, Under *Times* Counting Room, No. 42 Park-row.

Have you Seen Dr. Chilcon's Certificate showing that the splendid properties of CRISTADORA'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE are unclouded by a single deleterious ingredient! See the certificate by all means, at CRISTADORA'S, No. 6 Astor House.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent.) No. 258 William-st.

MARRIED.

CHESEBRO'—GAUTIER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 27, by the Rev. Calvin Wolcott, ALBERT CHESEBRO', Jr., to CAROLINE V., youngest daughter of Samuel F. Gautier, Esq., all of this City.

WEAVER—MAGUIRE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTURY.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—READY THIS MORNING.
CONTENTS OF NO. 4—JAN. 15.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
POEMS, TALES AND SKETCHES.—The Rock in the Valley of El Ghor, by J. G. Whittier—Sonnet, by Frances Anne Kemble—John Adams, by Theodore Parker—Celebs in Search of a Dinner—Birth-Day Presents, by a Serious Diarist—Quakerism in England.
LITERATURE.—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—New Books—Lewis' Christian Union—Mack Mullens' "Nathan Hale"—Reviews and Magazines—The North American Review—Literary Paragraphs—New English Biographies—Holmes and Bryant—Brooks' Carrier's Address.
FINE ARTS.—School of Design for Women—American Scenery.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poetic Resemblances—Horatians—The Horse and his Rider—Humorous Parodies of Dr. Johnson.
CORRESPONDENCE.—The Thorndike Will.
LEADING ARTICLES.—The Iron Interest in the United States—The Seventeenth of January—American Society—The Doctors before the Public—Wills and Newspapers—A Japanese Post-Mortem—Montalembert's Appeal—Unequal Voting—Pardons by Governors—Twelfth Night at Trinity—History of Filibusterism, No. 1—The White House—The Century Club—Aunt Sally—Mr. Orcutt's Bank Report—Chess—New-York Legislature.
LECTURES OF THE WEEK.—Dr. Chapin: "Orders of Nobility"—Dr. Adams: "Daily Wonders"—Dr. Bethune: "Lectures and Lecturing."
MUSICAL.—Mme. Abel's Matinée. Latest Foreign News—Congressional—Scientific Notes—Varieties—Financial and Commercial—Advertisements.
Price, 5 cents. Carriers and Newsmen can get their papers this morning.
THOMAS McELRATH, Publisher.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
BONNER VERSUS OAKSMITH.
POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.
We were not aware when we announced Monday, Jan. 17, 1859, as the publication day of
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
that the most successful newspaper in the world, the New-York *Ledger*, had been advertised for publication the same day.
We feel that serious consequences might result if two such great guns were fired at the same time—in fact the News Agents could not possibly take the care of two such heavy editions at once
We therefore cheerfully give way to Mr. Bonner, and announce that
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
will positively be published on
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1859,
at 9 o'clock—at and after which hour it will be for sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
H. M. DeWITT, No. 162 Nassau-st.
And the entire trade taroughout the United States and Canada.
Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers. Specimen Copies sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents.
TERMS—Single Copies, 25 cents; Yearly Subscriptions—one copy, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $7; four copies, $9; and five copies, or over, to the same club, $2 each. OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 112 and 114 William st., New-York.

FIRST BOOK OF SCIENCE.
BY
Professors W. A. NORTON and I. A. PORTER, of Yale College;
Embracing NATURE, PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, with numerous Illustrations. Price One Dollar. Just the Book for Young Scholars. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 JOHN-ST., New-York,
Publishers of PORTER'S CHEMISTRY, PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, DAVIES' MATHEMATICS, MONTEITH & McNALLY'S GEOGRAPHY, CLARK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PARKER & WATSON'S READER, SPELLER and PRIMER, and numerous other popular School Books. Teachers will send for CATALOGUE.

REMOVAL.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

HOW THEY DO IT!
If the Virginia gentleman had spent 10 cents for a copy of our
TRICKS AND TRAPS OF NEW-YORK,
No. 2, which tells how they swindle people by playing the
BOGUS TICKET GAME,
he would have saved some money.
Price 10 cents, free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL BELL—A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged for solos, duetts, trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for organ, piano or melodeon. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever published. Price 12 cents each; $8 per hundred. Postage 2 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Madden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Author of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.,) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*American Social Life.*
Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,
Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, Subject—*Work and Worth, Elements of National Perpetuity.* Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets (25 cents,) to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Carter, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., at the Church, and at the door.
I. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE, } Lecture Committee.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASHLANDERS FESTIVAL DINNER.
The Twelfth Annual Festival Dinner of the Ashlanders will be given at the Waverley Hotel, Broadway, corner of 4th st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7 o'clock.
Tickets may be procured from the Committee of Arrangements:
William H. Draper, No. 106 Duane-st.
S. Lewis Hutchings, No. 36 John st.
Edwin Dunn, Waverley Hotel.
Seymour A. Bunce, No. 84 Nassau-st.
Robert C. Gwyer, No. 87 South-st.
Clement M. Seaman, No. 66 Wall-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 36 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuner and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, 6 Wall-st.

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE MAY be found at No. 456 Broadway. Price $20.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.
SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public,* and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

MERRIMACK PRINTS.
Two hundred cases assorted styles, comprising many new designs in medium and light work for the Spring trade. E. & W. COCK & CO., No. 35 Warren-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $250.—Large sable cape, price $125; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good bookkeepers. This course will qualify gentlemen to obtain and fill good situations in stores, offices or banks. Reduced terms. Writing $5; bookkeeping $10. Three $5 seats vacant.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FOUR OR FIVE LADIES, AND THE SAME number of gentlemen, can be admitted, if they apply this week, into S. WOOD, Jr.'s, Department of Landscape Drawing from Nature, at No. 231 6th av. This system, with which all are delighted, is completely mastered in 20 lessons.

FRENCH CLASSES—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—Madame A. GRIEUMARD, brévetée de l'Universite de France, Académie de Paris. No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.; also respectfully offers to schools and private persons competent lessons in the French language. Can give unquestionable references.

PENCIL AND MONOCROMATIC DRAWING.—WATER-COLOR PAINTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—An accomplished artist having some unoccupied time, would like to instruct classes in private or public schools, or pupils at their residences. Address, for three days, ARTIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE may be relied upon for supplying teachers and governesses for schools and families. No. 346 Broadway. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, No. 136 South 3d-st. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Appleton's building, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSing a thorough knowledge of music, lately arrived from Germany, with high recommendations as a pianist and teacher, being desirous to give lessons, she requests parties to apply for particulars at the music store of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher at the Rutgers Institute.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—IN Brooklyn, will be disposed of on easy terms. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHing for two or three years, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a family. She instructs in English, French, and Drawing. No objection to go South. Apply at No. 195 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, A SITUATION as governess, a private family preferred; or as bookkeeper in a store; can speak several languages, and has best of references. Address Miss H., No. 83 Pacific-st., care of HENRY S. HICKS, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house in the upper part of the City, near Madison-square, would furnish desirable room to a few boarders, or would rent their house furnished to a small family, and board with them. Members of Christian churches preferred. Very particular references will be asked and given. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well-furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, Q. R. T., Box 176 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3¾ miles from Newburg, 1¾ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, also a single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 89 State-st., a few minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A small hall bedroom, neatly furnished, without board, to a respectable single man. Rent, $3 per month. Location near Bowery and Grand-st. Address X., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a genteel private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location between 4th and 2d sts., 4th and 6th avs. The best references given. Address T. C., Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal by addressing W., Box No. 2,395, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEMAN in East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. For particulars apply at No. 55 East 13th-st., Episcopal Tract Society's Store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as childrens' nurse and to do neat plain sewing. Is kind and attentive to children; wages six dollars. Also, a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons in a magnificent style; wages six dollars. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse, seamstress, fine washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, or general servant, for a most faithful, capable and reliable domestic; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good thorough cook, not fond of changing. Refers to her present employer; is perfectly neat and obliging. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good reference; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 34 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced in the fancy goods and dress trimming business, desires a situation as saleswoman in a store, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Best of reference given. Address Box No. 647 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy woman as cook, washer and ironer; is neat, tidy and thoroughly competent. Also, a very tidy girl for housework. Ladies wishing good domestics apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress. Can give undoubted City reference. Call at 91 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; is willing and obliging; would assist in any thing required. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress wishes employment by the day, week or month; is a Protestant. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do waiting and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 207 Broome-st., in candy-store, near Norfolk-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one to do general housework; also by three nice colored young women. Apply at No. 71 11th-st., near Broadway.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to engage with a family going to California; she would wait on the family during the passage; is an excellent nurse, and would be willing to pay a part of the passage. She is a first-class cook, and has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 15th-st., opposite Palace Garden.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESPECTAble kind, by a married Scotchman; he perfectly understands the care and driving of horses, but would prefer an engagement as under-porter in some down-town establishment, where the services of a steady, industrious and trustworthy man is required. Any letters addressed to ARCHIBALD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention, with credentials of integrity and ability.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 135 Bowery, or address Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND VALET by a young man, or as a groom under a coachman; has been living with one of the best families in this City for the last three years; would take a situation as a doctor's man; the best of recommendations will be given from his former employers. Call on or address J. G., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND willing Protestant young man. He is a good coachman and groom; is a good gardener; willing to work and to make himself useful in any family; has the very best of City references. No objection to any part of the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. N. B.—Wages no object.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities; has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Seedstore, No. 61 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT SWISS, who understands how to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 457 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WISHES to change his situation. References unquestionable. Salary (now received and) expected, $1,500. Address EQUATION, Box No. 3,831 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF age to write wrappers in a weekly newspaper office; one acquainted with the business preferred: must be of good moral character, and reside with his parents; wages not to exceed $3 per week the first year. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box 2,137, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who is fully competent to manage and drive a pair of horses, understands waiting in all its varieties of an obliging disposition, that can bring undoubted certificates for correct character, habits and ability; none others need apply at CHAMBERS', No. 56 Murray-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, to A. H. N., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, in the capacity of nurse and fine seamstress, to go with a small family South. None but Protestants need apply at No. 223 West 20th-st., between 3 and 5 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age, of good address, who writes well, and is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of the applicant, stating age and references, S., W. H., Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A YOUNG lad as entry clerk; he must write a good hand and be correct in figures. Address STEPHENS, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, with references &c., in the handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO THE housework of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; City reference required. Call, between the hours of 9 and 12 on Saturday morning, at No. 26 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD-NURSE AND seamstress. An American, desirous of the comforts of a home, with unexceptionable reference, can address C. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A COOK; also, a chambermaid and waiter; none but Protestants need apply, at No. 26 West 25th-st.

WANTED—TWELVE GOOD HAT TRIMMERS.—None but experienced hands need apply, to MILLER & RAY, No. 110 Centre-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN WILLIAMSBURG—A LADY'S gold hunting watch, in going from the corner of 4th and South 5th sts., then South 5th and 5th sts. to South 8th-st. It is valued as a keepsake. Any one returning the same to A. C. WHITE, office of the Williamsburg Gas Co., corner 4th and South 3d sts., will be suitably rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS
BY THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year, have agreed on and reported the following ticket:

President.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 262 Livingston-st., Lawyer, at No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.
Vice President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, No. 43 Smith-st., clerk with Rawdon Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, No. 94 Remsen-st., Merchant, firm of Howland & Frothingham, New-York.
Recording Secretary.
ROBERT C. OGDEN, No. 45 Sydney-place, clerk with D. Devlin & Co., New-York.
Treasurer.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY, No. 144 Atlantic-st., merchant, firm of Journeay & Burnham.
Additional Directors.
GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Stone, Bowman and Bliss, New-York.
SPENCER D. C. VANBOKKELEN, No. 6 Harrison-st., merchant, New-York.
JOHN S. WARD, Pacific-st., merchant, firm of Purdy & Ward, New-York.
COE ADAMS, No. 65 Pierrepont-st., merchant, Greenwich-st., New-York.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES, No. 107 Henry-st., clerk with B. R. Graves & Co., New-York.
J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, No. 240 Union-st., clerk with Southworth, Slauson & Co., New-York.
STEPHEN W. CAREY, No. 44 Sidney-place, ship-broker, No. 61 South-st., New-York.
HENRY H. ALDEN, No. 170 Washington-st., clerk with E. J. Brown & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM STEWART, No. 178 Schermerhorn-st., clerk with Peter Cooper, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1859.
(Signed,) WALTER S. GRIFFITH, SMITH J. EASTMAN, HENRY A. BLAKSLEE, ALFRED TAYLOR, WM. G. PATTERSON, HENRY R. PIERSON, } Nominating Committee.

The election will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., near Clinton. The Polls will be open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. Every member of the Association, who is not in arrears for dues or fines, is entitled to vote.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, OF BROOKLYN.
INDEPENDENT TICKET!!!
For President.
HENRY HILL, No. 303 Sackett-st., merchant, firm of Finch & Hill, No. 117 Broad-st.
Vice-President.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT, No. 39 Smith-st., Receiving Teller in American Exchange Bank, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary.
CHAS. A. NICHOLS, Pierrepont House, lawyer, firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols, No. 192 Broadway.
Recording Secretary.
JAMES THORN, Jr., No. 70 West Baltic-st., Clerk with Townsend, Clinch & Dike, No. 67 Front-st., N. Y.
Treasurer.
JOHN G. LATIMER, merchant, No. 161 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Additional Directors.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, No. 76 West Warren-st., merchant, of firm Woodruff & Robinson, No. 41 Front-st., New-York.
ALEXANDER E. OER, No. 36 Tompkins-place, Clerk, with D. & A. Dows & Co., No. 25 South-st., New-York.
BENJAMIN W. HOW, No. 113 Hicks-st., merchant, of firm of How & Whittaker, No. 26 Warren-st., New-York.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Raymond-st., Clerk, with I. H. Drake & Co., No. 84 Water-st., New-York.
CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 56 Baltic-st., merchant, firm of C. H. Parsons & Co., No. 80 Water-st., New-York.
ALFRED WICKS, No. 349 Carlton-av., Clerk, with Stokes & Bros., No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.
HENRY E. NESMITH, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Nesmith & Sons, No. 28 South-st., New-York.
GEO. S. DWIGHT, No. 64 Harrison-st., Clerk, with Geo. S. Hobson, No. 42 South-st., New-York.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, No. 7 Butler-st., merchant, firm of Whittlesey & Sherwood, No. 21 South-st., New-York.

Inspectors of Elections.
WM. S. WALLACE, HENRY B. SMITH, EZRA F. LEWIS.
(Signed.) JOHN GREENWOOD, ALDEN J. SPOONER, GEO. R. NOYES, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, GOUVERNEUR THORP, WALTER S. GOVE, } Nominating Committee.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1859.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN UNION FOR INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, &c. No. 620 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1859.—In the matter of the card published by his Honor the Mayor in yesterday's *Times*, the Board of Managers of the American Union disclaim having ever used Mr. Tiemann's name as "one of the Board of Managers" of their Institution. The Board simply published, in a circular, the proceedings of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in which meeting Mr. Tiemann participated. The enemies of the American Union are challenged to produce any circular or advertisement in which his Honor's name is connected with the Union as a Manager of the Institution, since its organization as such. The publicare

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canadas.

COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.

ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on Commission only.

CURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our counters, and better in most cases.

WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.

LAND WARRANTS bought at the highest market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.

WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness and accuracy of our business transactions, we court comparison with any Banking House in the country.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
WILLIAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHARLES R SWORDS,	J H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
B. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEANDRO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H.WARD,
CHARLES ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH R. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
A. J. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
C. H. OSWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and also risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Fernistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Bames,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abram Daniter,	Nathan Aziel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
		D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	
WILLIAM H. SPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
LARSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph Corlies, Lee Smith, A. D. Henry Haight, James Lyon, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zchleicher, Wm. R. Foshay, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.

INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Scheller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 1,337 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1888, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY
RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DORTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH,

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in September last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio. It deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits promptly for them.

It is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern cities at ¼ per cent premium.

Reference—The American Exchange Bank.

W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

$40,000—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE and Watertown First Mortgage Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—a part of an issue of $310,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, presenting as they do undoubted security, at a very low price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guaranty for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered on the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SON'S, No. 57 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MONEY—$500 TO $1,000 WANTED THIS DAY, for three months, on good collaterals, with very large margin, or the amount may be invested in a very profitable business, and a large per centage guaranteed. Address Mr. GREENE, French's Hotel, before 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York. Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

City of Troy 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
City of Detroit 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, next.
City of Buffalo Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1889.
City of Cleveland 7 per cent. Bonds.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 7 TO 10 PER CENT.

DIVIDENDS.

Burlington, Vt.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Geneva, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-Haven, Conn.; Newport R. I.; Oswego, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; West Troy, N. Y.

GUARANTEED RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Belvidere and Delaware Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, due 1877. For sale by

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

Notes and Drafts collected in all parts of the United States and British Provinces.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av. cor. of Waverley place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.

By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASH. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 69 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Fine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. JONES JONES
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January instant. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1859.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.

H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1859.—Offices No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on demand at this office, No 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall st.

The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZEBRIGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head forward on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30 including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passages to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight apply to
W. S DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class Cabin Passage.....$15
Deck passage.....6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

To Montgomery, Ala.....$26 To Jacksonville, Fla.....$21
To Atlanta, Ga.....23 To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Augusta, Ga.....20 To Columbia, S. C.....20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No steamer Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The favorite steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $12. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 3 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. COMER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.

EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, A. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock, A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 2d February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:45 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 25 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Sycosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East, or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
via
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD,

One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.

Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad train from the West and at East Albany with the train from Troy at 2:30 P. M.

Passengers can rely upon this connection from Troy.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "The Burdens of Society."

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured on Thursday night in the Cooper Institute, before a large and admiring assemblage of the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City. The subject he selected for his address was "The Burdens of Society." In its treatment, he displayed many of those quaint felicities which form the principal attraction of his style.

All our machines, he said, strong, efficient, useful, were contemptible by the side of a man, even when we viewed him merely as a physical invention; but that miracle of God—everlasting, human society—the existence of infinite numbers of men, each with such a flaming world of passion, with such power in every direction, running to and fro with a great liberty, carrying each his own purposes, sometimes intersecting, observing and passing by each other, indissolubly commingled, yet always guided in the greatest part of life by the subtlest instincts or by the strongest of laws—the endless condition of change in our imagination, the springs of affection, the wild gushes of never-bound passions,—this record of eight hundred millions read round the globe, and their mental and physical [illegible] and physical spectacle [illegible] most extraordinary spectacle [illegible] Time was never tired of the ocean, so that he sees upon the land. Its depth, its width, its abysmalness, its vicissitudes, gave endless excitement; but the liquid motions of mere water-drops, what were they compared with the world's eternal connections, where each drop is an organizing and eternal God, and where the streams and the currents spring forth from its own bosom? There was nothing so strong, known to man, as society, and nothing that could bear such hardships, that could survive such abuse, that could grow up under such pressures, that could carry such burdens, that could work health out of such diseases and sorrows as are perpetually inflicted on it. The first burden which he would mention was that of despotic governments. That man needed laws and governments, had been said and celebrated until the young imagination was clothed with the sacredness of this so-called divine right of government; but governments, in fact, were very sorry commentaries on the theories of governments. The divine nature of governments had yet, he thought, to be discovered. Upon the simple necessity of law had been built up structures of government so vast and so complex that it had often taken up the whole strength of a nation just to endure its Government; as a warrior determined to be impregnable might order from his armorer mail so thick and so unpleasant that his whole strength might be required to carry his very armor, leaving no power for defence, for swinging the sword, for thrusting the spear. The principal business of governments, as of the wise doctors, was to let people alone, and to oblige them to let each other alone. Men were made to care of themselves. There could be no substitute for the element of individual self-preservation, and the instinct was just as strong in society as in the individual. It was doubtful, therefore, whether men had not been as much injured by governments as benefited by them. Anarchy was an evil, but it was not the worst evil; and a nation without a government presented a wretchedness only equaled by that of a nation with one. More crimes were committed against the peace of society under despotic governments by those who administered the laws, than by those upon whom the laws were administered. In free governments the criminals were almost all under the laws; in despotic governments they were almost always above it. On the principle of despotic governments, as administered in Europe to-day, every king should be a slave; and those who now sat in ashes should wear crowns, if crowns should be worn by anybody. General KOSSUTH was better deserving of a crown than any sovereign from the shores of old Britain to the shores of old Hungary. The air was full of this notion of the absolute power of governments, and men dragged through life with only enough life to linger in perpetual blight without dying. Governments produced more anarchy than the want of them ever had done; they had heaped up difficulties in the way of the development of that spontaneous wisdom with which God had provided man for his elevation. The laws of the world were generally the world's rubbish, and its statesmanship generally nothing but its folly. An astronomical government, to help the world to turn over and revolve in its orbit, would be no more ridiculous than many of the governments the world has now. Kings had had great trouble with their people, but the people had had more trouble with their kings. The force of the people had been wasted in building up this shadowy something called a State, as if it were anything more than a name—and that name was a prosperous people. But fantastic fools, called wise men, had each moulded and cut, and scooped out his idea of what a state should be, and then attempted to crush the people into it. Educate a man, enable him to develop the faculties that God gave him, let him alone—and that was the State! This was the first burden that society had to bear, and if there were no other, the simple facility with which it was borne, showed that no camel was ever fitter for the labor of the desert than society was for going across the deserts of human history, carrying kings and governments. The second burden he would mention was that of Slavery, and this was but a variation of the other. Slavery was nothing but despotism struck in. Under every modification it was a mischief and a waste. It began by destroying the liberty of the weak; it ended by corrupting the strength of the strong. It was a kingdom of organized sin, for which all terms that indicated iniquity were too weak and too specific, and the language had yet to invent the word that, thickly populated with all the conceptions of meanness and baseness, should be able to express the guilt and abominations of Slavery. Whatever collateral or incidental benefits there were in Slavery belonged to the earlier periods of society, for all men were then nearly on a level, and society had not grown into strata or classes. As the world progressed these distinctions arose, and it was a blessed thing that men were not all of one level. It was the perversion of classes that made them accursed. It was because men dropped the truncheon down, not because they dropped fruits and benefits down, that classes could be made injurious. In our own nation the greatest crimes against honor, against good faith, against humanity, had been committed under the influence of Slavery, and there was no nation so young as we that had been so pernicious in its treaty-making policy, or that had ever exhibited so much inhumanity in their treatment of the aboriginal owners of the soil. The third burden of society was the burden of war. There was a mystery of violence, a mystery of blood, in the natural history of this globe. When the facts were looked fairly in the face, destructiveness would be found to be the organized necessity of animal life. That destroying should sometimes be intercalated in the experience of the animal creation was not strange. But man was just as fully a destroyer as his inferiors. Man, however, was double. He carried in his nature earth and spirit. He was divine and animal. In the one destructiveness ran; in the other love was made to be supreme; and in the conflict of life the struggle was between those two principles. War had been both the business and the pastime of whole races of men. Blood had always been sweeter to man than wine. The spider ate the fly, the bird ate the spider, and the hawk ate the bird, and all for hunger; but the boy shot the hawk, and why? For fun. When a man killed animals for the legitimate supply of human wants, and with the least amount of torment, what did we call him? A butcher. When a man killed for the mere wanton love of killing, and inflicted the greatest possible agony, what was he called? A sportsman. All the lower animals were more economical in their destructiveness than man. The lion never killed but to eat; should not man be made to do the same? When the President of the United States sent out a ship to bombard a nest of poor wretches, and killed twenty or so, it was a mere useless waste. Universal cannibalism would be preferable, for it would involve less destruction of life. Where, however, was the patriot's defence of a sacred right, it was a duty. Death then was as sacred as martyrdom at any stake. But wars seldom had been freemen's heroic offerings; much oftener had they been the King's ambition or the people's fever. War was sometimes good husbandry, notwithstanding, for when nations were hardened down and stupefied by long oppressions, cannons made better furrows than plows, and cannon-balls better seed than wheat. The energy of destructiveness was not yet abated, but it could with truth be said, in regard to the wars of the last ten years, that they showed an indisposition on the part of civilized nations any longer to fight at home. England and France went to India, to China or to the Crimea; the United States did their fighting in Mexico and at Greytown. War was now transported from our own doors, though wars had not yet ceased. The next burden he mentioned was that of old and waste institutions, which, he said, were like the bark of trees, in that when the bark had nourished the trunk, and done its appointed duty, it ought to crack and fall off, and let a new bark and the tree grow. Old institutions were like bark, not alone in that, but because they were full of *aphides* and insects and vermin, who were so satisfied with their own quarters that if the question as to the removal of the bark were concerned, they would oppose it unanimously. Sickness was another burden which was a very grievous one, though very little considered in political economy. He did not mean bed sickness, but the sickness that shortened a man's breath, that made a man less than strong, less than tough: that made a man work half a day when he should work twelve hours a day or fourteen. Society, like a great factory running on short time, was deprived of a fifth of its power because sickness invaded it; and this, in an economical point of view, was a tremendous burden and evil.

The lecturer then alluded briefly to the burdens of dishonesty and falsehood as they affect society, by increasing men's cares and outlays to provide against being robbed or cheated. In conclusion, he said that though he pointed out evils that needed attack and resistance, it was not as one who did not believe that the time and the nations had God behind them, and that the world was yet to be higher and better than it had ever been. But as it was the virtuous man who bore the burdens and paid the expenses of society, and not the rogue who inflicted them, it was the right of the virtuous man to exert all his influence in making society better. While, he said, you have an interest in it, and while you have a right by the very law of self-preservation to take part in all public measures for the cleansing of society, municipal and national, I say—more than that—you are bound to do it. It is your sacred duty to see that the community in which you live is kept clear from vice, from crime, from the burdens that weigh so heavily on it, and that are such a mischief to you and to yours. Nor do I think that any man is a virtuous man, who, when he has said, "Our Father in Heaven," and has blessed the children in the household, has not looked with equal fervor outside of the sanctuary and of the family, into the community where he dwells, and has not sworn that he shall spare no labor as a citizen to cleanse the people from evil, and build it up in virtue. And bye and bye, when men shall have learned this and the ages shall have ripened this, we shall begin to see emerging the fair proportions of that glorious nation which the poets have dreamed of, which has dawned faintly through the prophecies of old, which has never yet been seen; a nation whose foundations are justice, a nation whose laws are righteousness; a nation whose heart is love and mercy—pure, true, and strong as God can make it.

Prof. Mitchel on Astronomy.

SKETCHES OF ANCIENT ASTRONOMERS—HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAWS OF MOTION AND GRAVITATION.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded from the parquette to the third tier to listen to the first lecture in the course now being given by Prof. MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, in aid of a fund for the establishment of an Observatory in Central Park.

Promptly at 7½ o'clock the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH appeared upon the stage. He spoke of the great benefit New-York would derive from an astronomical observatory and of the excellent location which the Central Park offered. He then introduced Professor MITCHEL, who said he felt deeply the responsibility resting upon him and the honor conferred by the call he had received to come from his Western home on such an errand, and by the large audience which had gathered, despite the inclement weather, to listen to his exposition of the principles of astronomy. The theme I am to discuss is one which seldom comes down and touches the masses. We look out and see the stars in their constellations of beauty rising and setting in their turn; the sun appears day after day; the moon passes through all her phases, and these phenomena become so familiar that we forget they are wonderful, but God has written his glory in these his hieroglyphs. Shall man then grovel here on earth, and never reach the dwelling-place of his omnipotent father? In the earliest ages curiosity was aroused, and the investigation to which that led has gone on age after age and century after century, and the mind of man has progressed on, step after step, until he has analyzed and investigated the secrets of the constellations. The great leading ideas of these lectures will be, What has the mind accomplished in these fields of discovery; what is it now doing, and what remains for it yet to do?

To any one who will look out and watch the planets for a single revolution, it will appear that they are revolving in circles of different diameters, decreasing in size, until they reach the north star; the moon will be seen to be somewhat irregular in its movements, and by watching the stars, as they set at evening, and comparing their motion with that of the sun, it will be seen that that luminary itself is moving. Thus the lunar movements, the solar movements, and the movements of the stars were observed by the ancients; how far back it is impossible to say. I went the other day to your Astor Library, and there I was handed a book which contained the configuration of the planetary motions as they were marked by an Egyptian King 2891 years before the Christian era. The results then given, were, it is true, the translation of hieroglyphs. For the accuracy of the translations I cannot vouch, but assuming them to be correct, the usual calculation would show that the observations were made at the time named. These changes having been observed, the question was asked—Do the planets really move, or are the senses deceived? This led to the distinction between apparent and real motion; and how difficult it is to discern between them you may understand by remembering how often you have been obliged to put the question to yourself when in the railway-car whether objects you saw were not themselves moving. We, with these modern helps, wonder at the ignorance of the ancients; but the greatest man of all antiquity was the astronomer HIPPARCHUS. He believed that the earth stood still, and that the planets revolved around it. We know this is not so, but what evidence have you of the fact from your senses that the earth—this immense planetary globe—moves? Not the least. Your senses alone could not tell you of it. Take two planetary bodies, one revolving around the other in space, and from the eye alone it is impossible to tell which one moves around the other. So HIPPARCHUS was not so far wrong after all. But even he finally acknowledged that there were certain movements for which he could not account. Sometimes the bodies he watched appeared to stop in their career—to retrograde and again advance. How could this be accounted for? Another idea of HIPPARCHUS was that the heavenly bodies revolved in circles. It was fitting that the planets—the gods of the ancients—should revolve in circles, the symbol of eternity. To his astonishment the same philosopher discovered that the sun did not move with regularly accelerated velocity. This seemed unbecoming a god. But by counting the number of days from vernal to autumnal and from autumnal to vernal equinox he found that the times were not equal. HIPPARCHUS deduced from this the truth that the earth is not in the centre of the circle. He determined the earth's position by calculations based upon the differences of time alluded to. HIPPARCHUS lived about 150 years before our era. PTOLEMY followed 300 years after. His works on astronomy during the darkness that came upon the earth were preserved and studied by the Arabs. Then came ARISTOTLE, and the works of these two were held as authoritative. COPERNICUS, after a long study of their systems, pronounced them impossible, because the Creator would not construct a system involving such complexity. He concluded there must be some other centre, and winging his flight to the sun he sets his foot there, and there he saw the planets revolving in order; the earth took her true position among the planets, and of all those supposed to be circling around her the moon alone clung to the dethroned monarch. [Loud applause.] By this supposition COPERNICUS removed many of the false ideas, but substituted in their stead his cycles and epi-cycles, clinging all the time to the circle. Complexity was heaped upon complexity until the first among modern astronomers and the first among all geniuses who have ever graced our race—old KEPLER—took hold of it. He went to TYCHO BRAHE'S observatory and worked with him. The differences between the computed and observed places of planets were explained. KEPLER took up the planet Mars, and computed its place at different times. Very soon he found the planet was working away from the orbit assigned it by the hypothesis. Again he tried and failed; but he consoled himself with the thought that if the number of hypotheses were finite he must at length reach the true one. [Applause.] He kept on until he had exhausted every circular hypothesis, and at length announced to the world the most startling negative hypothesis ever heard: "I pronounce the circular hypothesis," he said, "to be false; God never put it in the heavens." Availing himself of conic sections, KEPLER took the ellipse as the next simplest curve. He placed the sun first of all in the centre of the ellipse, and found that the planet he took broke away from the curve. He then placed the sun in one of the foci, and following Mars from month to month, he found to his infinite delight that his computation coincided with the motions of the planet. He then found that the planets described equal spaces in equal times, and proceeded to inquire whether there was any relation between the periodic times and distances. For twenty years he followed this question, hunting down his different hypotheses, until, as if guided by some guardian spirit, the thought occurred to him whether the squares of the periodic times might not be as the cubes of the distances. He tried this hypothesis and failed. Discouraged and disheartened, he threw aside his computations, but his guardian spirit led him back to his calculations, and after hunting through the immense mass of computations, he found a numerical error, and, correcting it, arrived at the conclusion that the supposition was correct. He exclaimed, "I will exult; laugh at me if you will, but the die is cast; the book is written; I can well afford to wait 100 years for a reader, as God has waited 6,000 years for a translator." [Applause.] Prof. MITCHEL then spoke of the discovery of the laws of motion by GALILEO. The great problem proposed by KEPLER as to what held the planets in their orbits could now be taken up with success. NEWTON did this. You all know that particles have a constant tendency to fly away from the centre of motion. Every carriage-wheel rolls down your streets illustrates this. What, then, keeps the planets from flying off into space? There is no material tie which does this. There is a force in the sun which holds the planets in their places, and NEWTON proceeded to demonstrate the law of universal gravitation. It is well known that the force which holds bridges in this manner is inversely as the square of the distance, and directly as the quantity of matter. NEWTON could not, of course, take up a body 4,000 feet above the earth, and test the laws of motion. The highest mountain did not give him space enough, and the idea occurred to him of using the moon as his falling body. What—you say—put out your hand and arrest the moon! No, we will not do that, but calculation can tell us the difference between the place the moon would hold if a simply projectile force were exercised, and the place it would occupy if the force of gravitation were exercised upon it besides. In this way the space through which the moon falls in a given space of time can be accurately computed. His calculations verified his supposition, and after 17 years of labor NEWTON found full success attained. So overjoyed was he that he was obliged to let an assistant complete his calculations. But what, said Professor M., is this force? Can we believe there is vitality in matter? No. Look at the smith bringing down the sledge upon his anvil with such ponderous force. Is there life in that arm? Cut it off. It lies stiff and motionless. There is no life there. No, there is no utility in the dead man of the planets. It is the power of the omnipotent God working through them.

Prof. MITCHEL kept his audience attentively listening to the last. He concluded amid hearty applause.

Letter from Senator Slidell in Reply to Senator Douglas.

SENATE CHAMBER, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Editors of the Union:

In a note dated the 7th instant, signed by the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, addressed to the editor of *The States*, and published last evening, Mr. DOUGLAS, after quoting the following passage from my published statement of 18th December last, viz.: "Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him"—makes the following remarks: "It is due to myself to publish an emphatic denial of the truth of the implication in the above paragraph. It is not true that I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon Mr. SLIDELL."

This declaration imposes on me the necessity of showing the grounds on which I made that charge. During my visit to New-Orleans in November last, an editor of a paper published there, who is a friend and partisan of Mr. DOUGLAS, (but who, at the same time, is not unfriendly to me,) informed me that he had received an anonymous letter from Chicago for publication in his paper, commenting very severely upon me, and that he did not intend to publish it, but desired me to see it. He accordingly produced the paper, and read to me certain portions of it extremely vituperative. I told him that I had heard enough of it, and insisted on knowing the name of the author, and how the paper had been forwarded to him. To this he at first demurred, but on my urgent insistance that I had the right to know the name of the author, he said it had been sent to him in the ordinary form of newspaper correspondence, either without signature or with an assumed one, and had been accompanied by a letter from Mr. JAMES B. SHERIDAN. I requested him to give me the name in writing, which he did. I have it now in my possession. I had heard that this Mr. SHERIDAN acted as amanuensis for Mr. DOUGLAS, had accompanied him through his late canvas, reported his speeches, &c., and I also asked the editor whether Mr. SHERIDAN did not stand in this relation to Mr. DOUGLAS. His reply was that he so understood, having had other letters from him. I then declared to the editor in the presence of another person, and subsequently repeated the declaration to other friends, that on my arrival in Washington, where I expected, of course, to meet Mr. DOUGLAS, I should call on him for a categorical reply whether or not he had authorized this letter of his Secretary, and should be governed in my course towards him by his answer.

As soon as I heard of the charge about the negroes, and before my departure (on the 26th November last) from New-Orleans for Washington, I had written to Mr. MCHARTON, in whose possession the slaves were, denying in the most unqualified terms the statement attributed to me by the Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*. Mr. DOUGLAS arrived in New-Orleans on the 1st or 2d December, saw both the editor above alluded to and Mr. MCHARTON, and could not have failed to know from them that I had denied having made any such statement about the negroes as had been falsely attributed to me. He must also have known from the editor that I believed SHERIDAN'S letter to have been countenanced, if not authorized, by him, and that my conviction on this point had been strengthened by the fact of the editor's having received letters bearing the frank of Mr. DOUGLAS, thus, as I thought, connecting him directly with SHERIDAN'S letter; yet Mr. DOUGLAS made no communication to me, nor disclaimed in any manner having countenanced the anonymous attack. Nay, there is a paragraph in his card of yesterday which fairly admits the construction that he had denounced me in Chicago as a calumniator, on the authority of a statement imputed to Dr. BRAINARD, without ever calling on him to learn whether there was any foundation for his charge, when the event proves that Dr. BRAINARD, if called upon, would have shown the whole story to be a fabrication. It seems to me that a sense of the common courtesies of life, and of our position as Senators, should have dictated the propriety of calling on me either to deny the statement or to vindicate its truth; yet it never occurred to Mr. DOUGLAS to suggest even a doubt of my having been capable of originating such a calumny.

It was not until the 15th or 16th December that I heard, for the first time, that Dr. BRAINARD'S name had been cited as authority for the statement imputed to me. Two weeks had elapsed since Mr. DOUGLAS had arrived in New-Orleans and been apprised of the circumstances, above detailed, of my denial of the truth of the statement, and of my conviction that he countenanced SHERIDAN'S letter. I had received from him no assurance of his regret at having denounced the calumny in Chicago, so far as connected with my name, nothing to indicate the slightest desire to undeceive me, if I had indeed been deceived, in relation to the letter of his secretary, and I had no opportunity of calling on him for explanation in person, nor any means of knowing when he would arrive in Washington.

It was under these circumstances, and in view of these facts, that I made the publication of the 18th ult. In my judgment they formed a very sufficient warrant for the declaration contained in it, "That Mr. DOUGLAS had authorized and countenanced anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private Secretary."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN SLIDELL.

[Advertisement.]

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DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

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These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

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[Advertisement.]

Motorpathy is the outgrowth of a careful noting of facts during a twelve years' riding practice, and more than fifteen of hospital practice. It is a rational, reliable and now well-known system of therapeutics. By it the worst forms of *Prolapsus Uteri*, and other functional and organic derangements, are cured without caustic, supports, or any appliances of the day. The cure is speedy and sure, being almost without possibility of failure. The system has been thoroughly tested in a home institution, on more than five thousand persons. Ladies, who from organic troubles, have been confined for years, under this special treatment are immediately put upon their feet, and, if they have the strength, enabled to walk, and go up and down stairs without difficulty. It obviates spinal weakness and irritation, in which many organic difficulties originate, and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. In short, it makes the enfeebled and delicate into healthy and vigorous men and women. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery.

Institution open summer and winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treaties on Motorpathy 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D. Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel,) on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the Winter, to treat those who cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3 o'clock, and from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold.
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
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[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER, for the water-closet is a luxury and a necessity. Surely cures or prevents piles. Beware of imitations. Only depôt, No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
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No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14.

$3,500	U. S. 6s 1868	111	11	Erie Railroad	16
3,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	91⅜	150	do	b60 16
10,000	do	91⅜	50	do	15⅞
4,000	do	s3 91⅜	100	do	b60 15⅞
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	86⅜	350	do	b60 15⅞
5,000	do	s30 86⅜	50	do	b30 15⅞
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. B.	86½	35	do	15⅝
$9,000	Br'klyn C. W. L.	100⅜	900	Reading R.	s10 53
6,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83.	76	500	do	53⅛
10,000	Erie R. R. bs. '75.	46	400	do	53
3,000	R. R. C. bs. '71.	41	200	do	s10 53⅜
5,000	do	40	200	do	53⅜
4,000	H. Riv. R. 1st m.	104½	50	Mich. Cen. RR.	52⅜
2,000	H. Riv. R. 3d m.	76⅜	150	do	b60 52⅜
2,000	N. L. 1st mtge.	86¾	50	do	b30 52⅜
5,000	Ill. C. R. bs.	b60 89	100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	21
26,000	do	89	100	do	b4 21
500	do	89⅛	100	do	b30 21
1,000	Illinois Fr. Bs	89⅜	80	M. So. & No. I. G. S.	48¾
1,000	T. H. & Al. 2d m.	44	100	Panama R. R.	116¾
3,000	LaC. & M. I. G. bs	23	200	do	b60 117
10	Merchants Bank	10⅝	167	do	117
152	Bank of Commerce.	100¾	350	Ill. Cen. R.R.	70
5	Continental Bank	101	150	do	70½
12	Canton Company	20¼	50	do	s30 69¾
100	Penn. Coal Co	83½	10	Cleve. & P. R.R.	9¾
25	Pacific M. S. Co	91	100	Ga. & Chi. R.R.	71⅜
200	do	s60 90¾	500	do	s60 71¾
57	N. Y. Cen. RR.	85½	200	do	71⅝
100	do	85⅝	100	do	71¾
850	do	s10 85⅝	655	Cleve. & To. R.R.	32⅜
100	do	s15 85⅜	250	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	60¼
450	do	s30 85⅜	100	do	b30 60⅜
500	do	b30 85⅜	100	do	60⅜
50	do	b10 85⅜	20	Ind'ap's & Cin. R.R.	50
950	do	s3 85⅜	40	L. & W. R. R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s 1865	102	100	Hud. Riv. RR.	35¼
4,000	Missouri 6s.	86⅜	93	Harlem Railroad	13½
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	74⅜	100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	38
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	23½	150	do	s30 38
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs	76¾	80	do	38¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	89¾	100	Reading R. R.	53
2,000	Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	70⅜	400	do	52⅝
450	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	60⅜	600	do	52⅝
200	do	s30 60⅜	950	M. S. & N. I. R.R.	21
20	Pacific M. St. Co	91	200	do	b30 21
50	do	s60 60¼	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48¾
100	do	91¼	150	Panama RR.	117
800	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	70½
350	do	86	200	do	70
180	do	b30 86	100	do	s30 69¾
550	Erie Railroad	15	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	32⅜

FRIDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day, though somewhat irregular in the forenoon, closed with marked firmness at 4 o'clock. The list appears to be led by New-York Central shares, which advanced to 86@86⅛ ℔ cent. this afternoon. At the early Board, only 57 shares were offered at 85½, (the last price of yesterday,) on the first call of the general list, although some considerable parcels were bid for at this rate. On returning to the stock, the bids were advanced to 85⅝@⅞, and about 3,000 shares sold, by the register, after which further sales and settlements of contract were were made at 85⅞@⅞. At the Second Board a further advance was made to 86@86⅛ ℔ cent. The influence of this movement upon an otherwise tame market, created a general rally in the Western shares at the close, and Galena went to 72@72½, and Rock Island to 60⅞@61 ℔ cent. Some large transactions took place also in Michigan Southern at 21 ℔ cent. for the common stock. On the other hand, Erie Shares were pressed on sale, and from 16½ fell to 15 ℔ cent. Reading advanced against the general course of the market, as it frequently does in consequence of the movements of the Philadelphia Brokers, and large sales were made at 52⅞ ℔ cent. At the close the bids stiffened to 52⅞@53 ℔ cent. Illinois Central, under the foreign news, was less firm at 70 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Company were steady, and the Bonds of the Harlem, Hudson, Southern Michigan, and Michigan Central were in fair request. Eries of the unreserved issue were weaker. The first sale of Panama was at 116⅜ ℔ cent., after which 117 was paid, and that rate bid at the close. In State Stocks, Tennessees were ½ lower, Californias firm, and Missouris steady. The contest on Pacific Mail is less animated, and all parties, *Bull* and *Bear*, if not at fault, are anxious to know what is going on among the great steamship jobbers. We hear of no new feature in the business or prospective arrangements of the concern itself, and in regard to competition, the rumors appear to be a renewal of the old suspicions either that WHITE'S Nicaragua Transit must soon succeed, or that VANDERBILT is to jockey the Pacific Mail by a line of his own. Judging from the Washington City advices, the probabilities appear to be against both theories. They run to the effect to-day that the United States and English Governments are both about to close their difficulties with the State of Nicaragua, and that the Transit will be thrown open to competition; thereby enabling VANDERBILT, *in conjunction with the Pacific Mail, to establish a second line*, on the mutual principle of dividing receipts, as before the downfall of the old Nicaragua Company. That the two parties, to all outward appearances, understand each other, and that the Directors and their friends in the Pacific are increasing their stock, at current prices, we are assured from more than one quarter. The *short* interest on the Street is supposed to be about 6,000 or 8,000 shares, the sellers being strong parties, and calling for ten ℔ cent. deposit in one of the Trust Companies, to make the contracts secure. The Stock closed 91¼ ℔ cent. cash, and 90¼ seller 60 days. The General Market, as remarked at the outset, closed strong. It seems to be confessed that Mr. LITTLE, who has the credit with some of our cotemporaries of having initiated the present *Bull* movement, (though we believe that more powerful influences than any single individual's opinion or action have been at work since the New Year,) has thus far carried the day by nearly three ℔ cent. upon the leading Stock, bringing the public so far to his support as to have nearly cleared the Street of the floating certificates usually at the command of the Brokers. And as he insists that Central will fetch at least 85 *after* the 4 ℔ cent. dividend, now very near at hand, the inference is that he is not yet satisfied with his profits.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *City of Manchester* to-morrow closed 109⅜@109½ on London; f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris. The mail will be a moderate one. The shipment of bar Gold about $150,000. The market for Money is without alteration. The preparations for the Spring trade are increasing, and the prospects of business from the South and Southwest in Dry Goods are encouraging. The Grain as well as Cotton news by the *Niagara* is deemed satisfactory. The Manchester spinners are driving a large business, and are understood to be heavy buyers, direct, of the raw material at Mobile and New-Orleans. Our own spinners will take from 700,000 to 750,000 bales of the present crop, against 452,000 bales last year. The crop, at the average export value of last year, will produce something like *two hundred millions of dollars*, of which, from present appearances, at least $155,000,000 will count in our Export trade with Foreign States—an excess of $24,000,000 over the last year.

The Annual Statement of the Bowery Savings Bank, which we published yesterday, points to the sound and increasing usefulness of the Savings system in this City. Here we have, in this institution alone, an accumulation of $8,274,445, from which it is safe to calculate that the aggregate deposits in New-York and Brooklyn very considerably exceed *thirty millions dollars*. The Bowery management within the past year have replaced $1,000,000 by Federal Stock, after having sold out to the Treasury Department at the large premiums paid on the eve of the pressure of 1857. They have not deemed it prudent to change their regular allowance to Depositors of 5 ℔ cent. on sums under $500, and 4 ℔ cent. on larger sums, but have continued the policy of the past five years of adding an extra dividend in January, equal to 1¼ ℔ cent. on small, and 1 ℔ cent. on large sums; thus disposing of the surplus accumulation each year, instead of leaving the excess to grow up to an extravagant total for future disposal or dissipation. So long as the Depositors of each year *receive the full earnings of the year*, in the shape of regular and extra dividends, the management believes there can be little question made about the intervention of the Legislature.

The Bleecker (late Chambers) street Savings' Bank has announced the usual half-yearly interest of 5 ℔ cent. upon sums under $500, and 4 ℔ cent. on larger deposits. The old Greenwich Bank for savings, the same dividends. The Republic Fire Insurance Company (semi-mutual) has declared $6 25 the share to stockholders, and 30 ℔ cent. on scrip to the policy-holders of 1858.

The following, says a Buffalo paper, is the comparison of expenses and earnings for the years 1857 and 1858, (November and December being estimated,) of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad:

	Expenses.	Earnings.	Net Earnings.
1857	$800 918 50	$1,051,904 03	$250,985 53
1858	538,618 91	939,373 48	400,754 57
Construction, 1857			$62,593 32
1858			29,073 77

The stock of this Company has advanced 9 ℔ cent. within a few days—selling up to par. The New-York Central office is a holder to the extent of $563,000, in its surplus or contingent fund, together with $187,000 Lewistown Stock, now worth 86 ℔ cent.

The following is to-day's business at the office of Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$198,351 52
Payments	209,849 26
Balance	4,377,362 53

The receipts include $198,000 from Customs, and the payments, California drafts, $92,000.

Mr. E. J. HAWLEY, of HAWLEY & BRADFORD, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

We learn from the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, of Jan. 13, that a Shoe and Leather Exchange, with reading-room, books of statistical entry, order boxes, writing materials, &c., will shortly be opened in this City.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$2,872,727	$1,073,969	$2,398,887
Thrown on market	2,648,664	1,045,027	2,430,975
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$5,063,738	$1,575,408	$3,676,757
Thrown on market.	4,869,954	1,481,837	3,612,502

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION	DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,486	$503,059	79	$21,150	85	$33,222
Man. of Cotton	2,920	729,788	413	87,210	275	49,316
Man. of Silk	611	598,458	44	9,563	34	31,224
Man. of Flax	1,056	272,614	61	6,549